

VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 746.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1877.

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Latest Advices.

Ports	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Dec. 17.
JAPAN —Yokohama ...	Sept. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 3*
Yedo ...	—	—	Oct. 30*
Osaka and Hiogo ...	—	—	—
Hakodadi ...	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	—	—	23
CHINA —Peking ...	—	—	20
Tien-tsin ...	—	—	27
Chefoo ...	—	—	24
New-chwang ...	—	—	23
Hankow ...	—	—	27
Kiu-kiang ...	—	—	26
Chin-kiang ...	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	14	27	Nov. 2
Ningpo ...	—	—	1
Poochow ...	—	—	Oct. 31
Formosa ...	—	—	26
Amoy ...	—	—	Nov. 6
Swatow ...	—	—	8
Hong Kong ...	28	Nov. 4	8
Canton ...	—	—	6
Macao ...	—	—	7
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila ...	14	Oct. 23	4
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon ...	21	23	6
SIAM —Bangkok ...	—	—	—
BORNEO —	—	—	—
Lahman ...	—	—	8
Sarawak ...	—	—	13
JAVA —Batavia ...	—	—	11
Samaring ...	—	—	4
Sourabaya ...	—	—	1
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore ...	Oct. 12	Nov. 11	16
CEYLON —	—	—	—
Galle ...	12	17	17
Colombo ...	—	—	23
—	—	—	32

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, via San Francisco, on the 11th inst. The heavy portion of last P. and O. mail arrived at Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, on the 13th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 9th, Hong Kong 15th, Singapore 23rd Nov., which is due in London on Monday next, the 26th inst., arrived at Marseilles at one P.M. to-day, and will reach London to-morrow (Tuesday) night. The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, to Brindisi, Dec. 13.—From Hong Kong: Mr. G. O. Scott. From Singapore: Dr. Hentley. Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, expected to arrive at Southampton Dec. 24.—From Shanghai: Capt. H. Hipsley, Mr. W. E. Jackson, Mr. D. E. Banks. From Hong Kong: Capt. Colomb, Mr. E. H. Banks, Mr. J. Brantall, Surg. Collins, Mr. B. Hall. From Singapore: Com. Stanes and Mrs. Stanes, Mr. J. Williamson. From Ceylon: Mr. Collins, Mr. F. A. Hayne. Per steamer *Deccan* (Holt's line), arrived Dec. 17.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Henry Johnstone.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tse*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. E. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Hemmingsen, and two children, Mr. Youne. To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Krubbe, Mr. Danhies. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Mr. J. Buchanan. Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Des*, from Marseilles, Dec. 20.—To Batavia: Mr. D. D. Fraser. Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Jan. 13.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lord. To Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bois.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khalisa*, from Southampton, Dec. 18.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Green. To Hong Kong: Surg. D. MacIver, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Pollock, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. H. Tozer, Mr. Ryle. To Colombo: Mr. W. H. Graham. Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

Per steamer *Tencer* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Dec. 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Sampson, Mr. Sanderson. To Singapore: Mrs. Bell. Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Galle*, from San Francisco, Nov. 17.—To Yokohama: Miss S. A. Taylor, Miss F. Kacchele, Mr. E. Faber. Misses L. A. and R. N. Valentine. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Macgregor. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Alford.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to Oct. 30, and we have advices via San Francisco four days later, viz., to Nov. 3. The French mail from London, Sept. 7, arrived out on Oct. 28, the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 14 was received on Oct. 30.

The most interesting item of news contained in the Japan papers is that the Japanese Government is reported to be taking some steps with regard to the revision of the tariff of the foreign treaties. After some years' delay, subsequent to notice being given to foreign nations that the Government desired to enter upon the task of revising the treaties, a communication has now been sent to the Ministers for Germany and England, stating that an immediate revision of the tariff is desired. From what is reported, what the Japanese Government has to propose, is a reduction of the export duties, and an increase of the duties on imports. If the propositions of the Government had been confined to adding to the import duties, an increase of revenue through the agency of the Custom-House might have been understood as being the object of the proposed change; but as it is proposed at the same time to diminish the export duties, though in an inferior degree, the augmentation of the revenue is evidently not the sole purpose sought.

The *Japan Herald* states that as a make-weight for the concessions demanded, it is proposed to open two fresh treaty ports. This latter proposition, if regarded as a boon to foreigners, it, however, considers wholly illusory, and holds that it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who will have to consider the subject, that the mere multiplication of treaty ports is useless, unless the country itself be thrown open to foreign capital and enterprise.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

Despite of the unusually long interval since the departure of last mail there is but little of interest to note. The theatre of the late insurrection is quieting down, and measures are being taken to repair the damages caused by the war. Large sums of money have been forwarded by the Government for the relief of the necessitous, but much misery appears to prevail. The troops are being removed as quickly as possible, but the prevalence of the cholera amongst them has caused much delay. General Yamagata, the Minister of War, returned on the 16th ult., and General Tani, the defender of Kumamoto, on the 2nd inst. Most of the chiefs of the army and navy have been received by the Mikado, who has personally expressed his thanks to them.

The newly-established Nobles' school was opened by the Mikado and the Empress on Oct. 17; and on the 26th their Majesties paid a visit to the Uyeno Exhibition, remaining there nearly the whole day.

As the \$150,000 already voted for the expense of Japanese exhibits to the French Exhibition have been found insufficient, a further sum of \$33,000 has been allotted for the same object.

The cholera is decreasing. The deaths in Yokohama since last mail have been 181, and in the vicinity 116, making a grand total of 599 since the commencement of the outbreak.

The new trial of the case in which the Mitsui Bishi Company sue Capt. Colomb, of H.M.S. *Audacious*, for damages caused by a collision, will come on on the 13th Nov.

The *Japan Mail* has the subjoined items:—

The present occasion of the birthday of the Mikado is the first time, we believe, that the anniversary has been acknowledged by the resident foreigners in any open manner. When the birthdays of Foreign Sovereigns are always duly observed and made the occasions of rejoicing, it is but the simplest mark of respect that the birthday of the Ruler of the country where we reside should be fittingly acknowledged, and doubtless from the present time (Nov. 3), will be kept by foreigners, as by natives, as a general holiday. At an early hour the native town was gaily decorated with flags, the ships in harbour were dressed, and at noon a Royal salute fired by the Kanagawa Fort and all the men-of-war in port. The Governor of Kanagawa will receive all the Foreign Consuls at dinner at the Machigaisho, and in honour of the day a grand display of both day and night fireworks is being made in the Public Gardens on the Swamp, which commenced at 3.30 p.m., and will extend until midnight.

A paragraph lately appeared in the *Akibono Shinbun* to the effect that the mystery which has hitherto enshrouded the murder of Hirasawa, *Seigi*, which took place some years ago, has been revealed by the confession of a person lately arrested in the *Kochi ken*. Hirasawa was a noble, holding office next to that of *Karo* (minister) to the Prince of Chosiu, of which province he was a native, and was assassinated at his house at Kudan, Tokio, in 1870, at the age of fifty, and up to the present time the perpetrators of the murder or the causes which led thereto have remained undiscovered.

NIIGATA.

A correspondent of the *Japan Herald* writes under date of Oct. 22:—

The *Modeste*, somewhat anxiously looked for since the 17th by at least one member of our community, arrived at the anchorage on Friday, but was unable to communicate with the shore on account of the heavy sea running on the bar. Mr. Troup, the British Vice-Consul, attempted to reach her in a sampan, but was compelled to abandon the venture after the boat had shipped a couple of heavy seas. The *Modeste* left for the harbour of Ybisu, in the island of Sado, where she will probably remain until the weather moderates. This it now promises to do, the storm having apparently spent itself; the barometer is now high, and is still rising. Sir Harry Parkes, with Lady Parkes and suite, is supposed to be on board the corvette, but of this we are not sure, as no communication has been as yet made with the vessel. The *Modeste* will probably make but a brief stay in our somewhat treacherous roadstead; she proceeds to Nagasaki, conveying Mr. Troup and family, that gentleman having been appointed Consul for Great Britain at that port. Mr. Hiram S. Wilkinson, of the Yokohama Consulate, is looked for as Mr. Troup's successor, but it is not expected that he will venture across the Mikune range before next spring, the season being already so far advanced. We are therefore likely to be left, as an unfeeling punster yesterday phrased it, "disconsolate" for the winter.

The British Minister will probably make but a short stay, and will, it is expected, return to Tokio *via* the Shinshiu route,—the only practicable one in winter. His last visit to Niigata was paid in 1868.

We had a slight cholera scare here a week or two ago, and carbolic acid and other approved disinfectants were in demand. The supply being short, however, exorbitant prices were asked, and had to be paid. The fears of a visit from the pest *Kami* fortunately proved to be without foundation, the solitary case reported turning out to be not cholera, after all.

HIOGO.

The *News* says cholera still continues to be one of the principal subjects occupying public attention, but notwithstanding all the rumours which are current, it fails to see any additional cause for alarm. One foreigner employed on the railway at Takatsuki obtained leave of absence, not on account of ill health, but on arriving at Kobe on Thursday he complained of pain, and was sent by the doctor to the hospital, where, in spite of all care, he died the next day. Under ordinary circumstances this death would not have excited any alarm, and the *News* fails to see any sufficient reason why it should do so now, however melancholy the occurrence may be felt to be. The care, also, exercised by the Mitsui Bishi Company on the arrival of the *Hiroshima Maru* gave rise to the wildest rumours. In addition to ordinary passengers she was known to have prisoners on board, and rumours were circulated of deaths to the number of thirty and even fifty. On inquiry, the story, however, dwindled to a mere nothing. One man of the first lot landed sick, and it seems that only three altogether of those landed were reported as being attacked. The Company at once put the steamer into quarantine, and telegraphed to Tokio for instructions, circulating in the meantime a notice that her departure was delayed. An investigation failed to find any disease on board, and she proceeded on her voyage at midnight.

NAGASAKI.

It is satisfactory to know that cholera is decreasing at this port. The *Rising Sun* says, although there are still cases of daily

occurrence in the native town, there are undoubtedly much fewer since the last storm of rain and wind; Akunora and Inasa have not been much exempt from the disease, while instances have been heard of in Shimabara and at Amakusa, and at Kagoshima, from late accounts, there have been a good many cases among the troops, at one time averaging as high as eighteen per day, the death rate being about one in three. The heavy rain which fell on the 10th ult., followed by the two succeeding days of high wind, was pretty general to the north as far as Yokohama, and probably the atmosphere has been purged of much of the germs of the malady.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* notices a curious memorial which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette* on Oct. 10 from Ting Jih-chang, soliciting a mark of Imperial approbation for a certain educational establishment at Foochow, which he calls the "College of Practical Results." It appears to have been founded a few years ago by the previous Governor; but Ting has added to the endowment, and has caused, apparently, some changes to be made in the curriculum. The great distinction of this from the other colleges in Foochow is that, whereas these are exclusively devoted to the arts of poetry and style, in the "College of Practical Results," scholars are invited to study the canonical books and historians, with a view to educate themselves to be statesmen. "In the memorialists' humble opinion, what it is essential to aim at is that as large a number of scholars as possible should seek to follow the example of the worthies of the past, and to study doctrinal literature in its application to practical questions. Every individual who is now trained to make his mark in scholarship is one more added to the list of public officials who will follow the right path in days to come; and by these means suitable agents may be effectively obtained, setting aside the vain repute of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." Very practical and sensible words! Though whether a course of study at the Foochow Arsenal would not be likely to make more practical men of the scholars than a study of the canonical books of China may be an open question.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 21:—

The long-expected trial of the Lay torpedo has at length taken place at Taku, in presence of Li Hung-chang and other officials, but it did not succeed in blowing up the raft on which the experiment was made, and much disappointment was in consequence felt by the officials. The torpedo may be briefly described as an iron "cigar shaped" boat, submerged some four-fifths of its diameter below the surface of the water. It is about 2 feet in diameter and 24 feet long. The motive power is carbonic acid gas, confined at a pressure of 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. to the square inch; it is stopped, steered, and fired by an electric current which communicates with the torpedo by means of a triple cable payed out behind it. It travelled through the water at the rate of about nine knots an hour, and seemed well under control except at one time, when the steering gear evidently became faulty. It carries a charge of 100 lbs. of dynamite, or any other explosive selected. The operator steers it by means of two short sighting poles carrying flags, placed on its deck or upper part. Its most serious defects seem to be, that as it is on the surface of the water it would strike a vessel at the strongest place; and where, in accordance with the well-known laws of the action of explosive substances, the explosive energy generated would follow the line of least resistance and be dissipated in the air. Again, as it can be so readily seen by the sighting poles and flags, its attack on an enemy's vessel could hardly fail to be perceived, and measures taken to ward off its assault. We understand that Mr. Lay is about to take the torpedo to Japan for further experiments, as the Chinese Government do not intend to purchase it.

WUCHANG.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* mentions that a serious fire took place on the night of Oct. 23, and that the Chapel of the London Episcopal Mission had a very narrow escape. Fortunately by battling with all neighbouring timbers and the overthrow of walls into which they were set the chapel was saved, otherwise it must eventually have caught and gone the road some forty of the surrounding houses took. The hill at the back helped to keep the fire in the comparatively narrow bounds it burnt out, as the wind increased to a heavy gale. One of the party spent the night at the chapel, and not vainly, for at daylight a flame was seen and part of the woodwork under the roof of the chapel was found to be burned through its four inches of thickness.

NEWCHWANG.

It is hoped that the postal service to this port may be improved during this winter by a new steamer being laid on. It is regarded as a great boon by the community.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to Nov. 2; the French mail from London, Sept. 14, was received Oct. 27.

The community at the Model Settlement were on the departure of the mail chiefly intent upon racing matters, the Autumn meeting having been fixed to come off the day after the mail left. Notwithstanding the diminished importance of sporting matters as compared with that which they had in former times, the Consulate banks and other public offices were to close and general holiday be made.

A startling and painful result of the closure of the Woosung Railway followed speedily upon that retrogressive step, and is thus related in the *Sinpuou* a native paper usually reputed to be the Taoutai's organ, and therefore no doubt inclined to put the best colour it could upon the matter. It says:—

"The Railway being done away with, passengers to and from Woosung have reverted to the passage boats. On Oct. 25 last at 3 P.M., when two of these boats had arrived off Kao-chiaou, a sudden squall sprang up, and they one after the other capsized, the hundred and odd passengers floating down with the tide shrieking for help. Word was at once sent to the Humane Society, whose boats speeded to the spot. How many were rescued and how many joined the drowned men's ghosts down below, is not yet accurately known."

According to the above-named native paper, kidnapping is again becoming rife in the foreign settlements, no fewer than five small boys, aged from four to six years, and three girls of seven to ten and thirteen years of age respectively, having disappeared in a few days.

The telegraph between Gutzlaaf and Nagasaki was at the time the mail left broken down, and it was expected some days must elapse before communication could be re-established.

Some steps were being taken to improve the appearance of the well-known old Joss Houses at the Bubbling Well.

The Shanghai Yacht Club, which has been in existence for many years is to be wound up.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News*:—

The China Merchants' Company were only able to pay the guaranteed 10 per cent. interest last year, if we remember rightly, by carrying forward a debit balance of Tls. 30,000 to next account, and altogether ignoring such an item as "Depreciation." From the translation of the 1876-7 Report it will be seen that they succeed this year again, in paying 10 per cent., and even in writing off the Tls. 30,000 debit balance; but there then remains only a balance of Tls. 10,000, which the directors admit is again insufficient to permit their making any allowance for "depreciation;" so the steamers and plant are still kept up at least to cost price. Contrasted with their remark last year, about the purchase of the S.S.N. Company securing the China Merchants "the command of the carrying trade," it is rather amusing to read that "unexpectedly the business operations of the Company during the year under review have had to be adjusted to the necessity of the times"; that the Company has "been pressed in many ways by its rivals," and has "had to suffer loss," &c. We ventured to suggest at the time that the Chinese were rather premature in thinking the purchase of the S.S.N. was equivalent to purchasing control of the coast and river trade; and they seem to be gradually finding out this truth.

A case, that of *Buchheister v. Moller*, was tried last week in the Swedish Consular Court. The defendant denied the jurisdiction of the Court, on the plea that the *Oscar Vidal* was a British ship, and further alleged that the damage to cargo, in respect of which the claim was made, arose from the violent weather the ship encountered, and, therefore, denied responsibility. The Court affirms its jurisdiction, but admits the plea of "perils of the sea," and therefore rejects the claim.

We hear that the steamer *Radnorshire* has been chartered by the C.M.S.N. Company, to load rice for Taku, at 24 candareens a picul. Owing to the pressure of the Government to get grain to the North, the Chinese have had to take up this steamer for two trips, all their own being fully occupied. We thus have the anomaly of the Government paying the "China Merchants" over 5 mace a picul for work they get done at half the rate. True, the *Radnorshire* only goes to Taku, but the lighterage will not cost more than 6 candareens. We remember mentioning some time ago that foreigners would probably be willing to undertake the rice contract for 2 mace a picul all through the year, and the statement was somewhat sharply questioned. It cannot have been very far wrong, if an outside steamer is willing to make an exceptional trip at so slight an advance on that rate at a time when carriage is somewhat in demand.

The *Courier* notes that a meeting of Protestant Missionaries in Shanghai and the neighbourhood assembled on Tuesday evening last at the house of the Rev. Dr. Nelson, to meet the Rev. W. F. Stephenson, Convener of the Foreign Missions of the Irish Presbyterian Church, who is at present engaged in visiting China and India with the special purpose of ascertaining the condition and prospects of missionary labour in those two countries. A large number of laymen were also present, and the proceedings were of far more than ordinary interest. The most important

subject brought forward was that of the famine in the north. The descriptions of the misery are appalling. Mr. G. Wiley Wells, U.S. Consul-General, who was present at the meeting last evening, promised to bring the matter before the Consular body, with a view to the calling of a public meeting on the subject, or taking such other action as was deemed desirable.

PAKHOI.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes under date of Oct. 30:—

Some misapprehension exists, I fancy, as to the character of this place, and I may seize this opportunity to give you a short description of it. The town faces nearly due north, and is situate at the foot of a bluff forty feet high, which deprives us of the breeze from the south-west in summer, while in winter we will be exposed to the full force of the northern monsoon, and I should imagine it will be rather cold. As to business, I think the prospect for foreigners is good if they work carefully. The town is increasing, and there are large exports of sugar, oil, rice, tea, &c., while opium and piece-goods are distributed from here inland. The anchorage is a mile and a half from the town. There is good landing at high water, but at ebb tide only for small boats. Quite a fleet of junks is assembled now, giving the place an important look. The language spoken is mostly a dialect of the Cantonese.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to Nov. 8; the French mail from London, Sept. 21, arrived out on Nov. 2, and the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 28 was received on Nov. 4.

The news from Hong Kong by the present mail is meagre, and relates chiefly to matters of little more than local interest. The returns of the births and deaths in the colony for the third quarter of this year have been published, and it appears from them that the total births during that period were 412, and the deaths 986. There were 50 births among the British and foreign community and 362 among the native population. The deaths were divided as follows:—British and foreign, 6; Portuguese, 14; Indian, &c., 7; non-residents, 17; and Chinese 942. The annual death-rate per thousand was—for the whole population, 28.34; for British and foreign community, 19.60, or, deducting non-residents, 13.78; for the Chinese 28.94.

The value of Chinese house property continues to attract attention; and a new illustration of the fact has been afforded by the ground recently occupied by the Novelty Iron Works west Point, being utilised for the erection of Chinese houses.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated by an illumination at the Japanese Consulate.

From the *Daily Press* we take the following items:—

Mr. M. J. Rozario, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on the 11th July last year, for obtaining money under false pretences from the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, in conjunction with Mr. Duncan, the late secretary of the company, has been granted a free pardon, and was liberated on the 6th Nov.

The village of Shau-ki-wan continues to rapidly extend, and bids fair shortly to become an important town. The new iron-works will commence running before long, and it is now said that Chinese sugar works and a pottery are to be started, a piece of swamp land being filled up for that purpose. Building operations in the way of house and shop property are also going on on a moderate scale.

The new steamship *Fat-choy*, owned by Mr. G. McBain, and which is intended for the Canton river trade, went out on a trial trip on Nov. 3. The result of the trial was that she succeeded in obtaining a speed of eight knots an hour.

Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., with his staff, arrived here on the morning of Nov. 4 to relieve Admiral Ryder as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. On Admiral Hillyar hoisting his flag a salute was fired by the *Victor Emmanuel* and returned by the *Audacious*.

Judging by the rapid increase in the number of steamers and sailing vessels chartered for Haiphong and Hoihow, trade with those ports is undergoing considerable development. There are now five or six steamers making pretty regular trips between this port and those places.

The British bark *Empreza*, Captain W. H. Skinner, which arrived here on the 28th Oct. from King George's Sound, reports sixty vessels detained at Anjer on the 1st instant by strong north-east winds and a south-west current. Three of the vessels, coal laden, were bound for this port.

The *Cheung-Chow*, a new boat, built by Messrs. W. B. Spratt and Co., Cosmopolitan Docks, for Mr. Kwok Acheong, went on her trial trip on the 4th inst., when she attained a speed of 10½ knots. The vessel is 65 feet long, and 11 feet 6 inches beam. She has a pair of 8 inch cylinders, high pressure; these were built at the West Point Foundry, and give every satisfaction to the owner. Another vessel of about 250 tons burthen will shortly be launched from the same docks for the same owner.

On Sunday, Nov. 4, the Indian community celebrated the festival called Dewali (or the feast of lamps), dedicated to the Goddess of Prosperity, and also to the Goddess of Learning.

All the Hindoo merchants close their accounts on the evening of this day, being the last day of the year. New account books are commenced, and the Goddess of Prosperity is invoked to render the subsequent year prosperous. All the people illuminate their houses during the holidays, which continue for five days. Most of the Parsees and Mohammedans, being connected in business with the Hindoos, also observe these holidays in Bombay, and commence their business year at the same time with the Hindoos.

The Rev. Gerard Nuitenman died at the French Mission House, Hong Kong, on Oct. 25. The deceased gentleman, who was Dutch by birth, was sent in 1869 from the seminary of the Belgian Mission, near Brussels, to Mongolia, which is the field occupied for evangelisation by the Belgian fathers. Worn out by continual labour and the privation involved in the ministry in that remote inland mission, he had obtained from his superiors leave to go to Europe to restore his failing health. His illness increased on the journey from Mongolia to Tientsin and thence to Shanghai, and on the passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong he became so weak that he was unable to proceed further, and he was most kindly cared for by the French Missionaries here. His illness developed into typhoid fever, and in spite of the efforts of Dr. O'Brien, the medical attendant of the French mission, he succumbed to the disease at midnight on Oct. 25, and was buried at the Catholic Cemetery, in Happy Valley, the following afternoon.

The *China Mail* has the following:—

The prisoners sentenced at the September Sessions to be flogged, and regarding whose offences and punishment the Chief Justice spoke so very forcibly, have not as yet received their corporal punishment. We understand that the delay is caused by the fact that H.E. the Governor is awaiting the result of his reference home on the subject. It were well that the uncertainty now existing be made as short-lived as possible.

We learn that the Chinese community in Hong Kong are raising a subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Shansi. Although the Chinese in Hong Kong have been heavily drained of late in the matter of subscriptions for various places, such as Chihli, Shangtung, and Canton, the present appeal has been liberally responded to, and certainly a good beginning has been made.

We hear that the following are the names of the officers who go home by this mail with Admiral Ryder:—P. H. Colomb, flag Captain; W. S. P. Graves, flag lieutenant; T. H. L. Bowling, secretary; and E. H. Banks, secretary's clerk.

The experiment of his Excellency Mr. Pope Hennessy's new system of filling up vacancies in the public departments by competitive examination, has so far proved a failure, and the only alternative was to promote the present Second Chinese Interpreter to the vacant place, and to get a new interpreter. With this object in view, the magistrates have had several persons put on probation, until at last they have been successful in getting hold of a Chinese-speaking Indian, Mr. Mahomed Fakera, to take the post of Second Chinese Interpreter, while Mr. Lee Hong Mi is translated to the office as Third Clerk.

We stated a few days since that the Colonial Estimates for 1878 had been for some time under the consideration of the Financial Committee of the Legislative Council. This statement was, we have now reason to believe, only partially correct, as, although the financial year closes at the end of this month, the more important items of Colonial expenditure, such as those relating to Public Works, have not even yet been submitted to the Financial Committee. Everything is apparently at a standstill, under the present system of despatch writing, and the approval of Lord Carnarvon seems to be now regarded as absolutely necessary to be obtained before the more important fiscal measures are even broached in Committee or Council, instead of being sanctioned after their discussion. As the changes likely to be suggested by H.E. the Governor may involve the gravest consideration and the liveliest discussion in Council, this curtailment of the time usually devoted to a frank and fearless criticism of the measures proposed seems to be particularly unfortunate.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press*, writing on Nov. 4, states that the scarcity in Kiangsi is developing a most dangerous state of affairs, which if not promptly dealt with may lead to disastrous results. Numerous bands in the famine districts assumed the rôle of freebooters, at first in order only to save themselves from starvation, but they seem to have found the occupation so congenial that they have formed themselves into a little army, and are laying waste the peaceful districts through which they pass. Over ten thousand of these rovers have arrived at Kiating-chau, a place on the north-eastern frontier of the Kwangtung province, having plundered several villages on their march. Whether this account is exaggerated is not certain, but at all events the affair is one of serious importance and great excitement prevailed among the people of the district which the banditti have selected as the scene of their depredations for the pre-

sent. Permission has been given to the elders of the eighteen villages bordering on the western suburb, the inhabitants of which have formed themselves into a volunteer force to hold drills on the Parade Ground.

MACAO.

The exportation of tea from the above port continued steadily, and a correspondent notes that there had been an exceptionally large importation of salt into the Settlement. The birthday of the King of Portugal was celebrated with considerable éclat on Nov. 1, and there was an illumination in the evening.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 15th November; the P. and O. mail from London, Oct. 12, was received on the 11th Nov. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

There has been no meeting of the Legislative Council, but one has been announced for Nov. 16, when our new Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson will deliver his inaugural address. The event of the fortnight may be said to have been the election of the Maharajah of Johore to be Sultan of Moar, at least so he is said to have been, but there has been no official notification of it. The conduct of the Government here (says the *Straits Times*), in regard to this Moar business can only be pronounced incredible for its baseness and criminal folly. If it were its object to stir up a general war throughout the Peninsula no better course could have been devised for the purpose than what has been pursued from the time of Sultan Ali's death on June 20 last. It is not too much to say that Colonel Anson has cast a foul blot on England's fair name for justice and good faith, the consequences of which may be serious. An election seems to have been ordered for Nov. 9, by the Government here, and, on that day, his Highness the Maharajah of Johore was elected, "by acclamation," Sultan of Moar. Thus not only has the alleged will of the late Sultan been ignored, but the solemn Treaty of March 10, 1855, between the late Sultan Ali and the Maharajah's father has been set aside with cynical contempt as so much waste paper. In this manner has England's traditional policy of non-interference been carried in this instance.

The merchants, with a few exceptions, have signed an agreement, having a penalty attached, that they will only receive and weigh gambier and other chief staples of export at their own premises, and will not take delivery, as hitherto, in the shops of the Chinese dealers; this arrangement, if carried out, will probably give shippers more control over the quality of the produce, and it was brought about by the urgent necessity of improving the quality of gambier, and of checking the heavy loss in weight in the outturn of shipments, caused partly by the bad quality of the article and partly by the "squeeze" taken in weighing. The Chinese dealers oppose the arrangement, and very little business has been done since Nov. 10, the day the agreement came into force.

There is little or no news from the Peninsula, except some vague rumours of trouble brewing in Perak, where, also, according to the *Penang Gazette*, the Resident, Mr. Low, is very unpopular for the unsparing manner he has been cutting down expenditure.

The Hon. William Adamson goes home by the next mail, and at a numerously attended meeting in the Exchange Rooms, the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, in the chair, it was resolved to give a farewell ball in honour of himself and Mrs. Adamson, a compliment which the hon. gentleman has well deserved for his many and great public services.

The second mate and six of the crew of the American ship *Granger* arrived here from Labuan on Nov. 11, and reported the wreck of that vessel on Oct. 25, on the Swallow Shoal, Pulawan Passage, while on her way to Manila, laden with coal.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject has been held at the Raffles Institution, and it was resolved to form "A Straits Asiatic Society," to be affiliated as a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Dr. T. Irvine Rowell has been appointed Principal Civil Medical Officer, in succession to the late Dr. Randell.

The average note circulation of the banks during October was as follows:—

Mercantile Bank, Singapore,	\$401,550
Ditto Penang	235,675
Oriental Bank	218,605
Chartered Bank, Singapore	655,695

The following notifications appeared in the *Gazette*:—The Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, to act temporarily as Magistrate of Police and Commissioner of the Court of Requests. Mr. J. K. Birch, to act as Collector of Land Revenue at Malacca, vice Mr. N. P. Trevenen. The Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, to be Commissioner of Lands, Malacca, vice Hon. C. J. Irving, and Mr. J. K. Birch to be Deputy Commissioner. Mr. A. P. Talbot, to be a Coroner for Singapore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—On the 24th Oct., at Yokohama, the wife of J. E. Carter, of a son.
 DE RIJKE—On the 5th Oct., at Osaka, the wife of J. de Rijke, of a daughter.
 GILLINGHAM—On the 28th Oct., at Kobe, the wife of John G. Gillingham, of a son.
 HUTCHINSON—On the 1st Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, of a daughter.
 JAPANESE MINISTER—On the 3rd Dec., at the Japanese Legation, the wife of his Excellency the Japanese Minister, of a son.
 MACHADO—On the 19th Oct., at Yokohama, Mrs. Machado, of a daughter.
 MACPHAIL—On the 26th Oct., at Chinkiang, the wife of Thomas Macphail, of a daughter.
 MANCINI—On the 19th Oct., at Nagasaki, the wife of C. N. Mancini, of the Bellevue Hotel, of a son.
 NAKES—On the 11th Dec., at Surbiton, the wife of Capt. Sir G. S. Nakes, R.N., of a son.
 PIPER—On the 19th Oct., at Tokio, Mrs. Piper, of a daughter.
 SWANTON—On the 31st Oct., at Shau-ki-wan, the wife of Inspector Swanton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEIGHTON—MINJOOT—On the 11th Nov., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hose, John Thomas Deighton, master s.s. *Avenir*, to Gelsenky Helena, youngest daughter of John Minjoot.
 DONALDSON—CAPPER—On the 11th Dec., at the parish church, Clapham, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. G. Bosanquet, M.A., Keator, the Rev. James Donaldson, curate of St. Peter's, Monkwearmouth, to Maria Frances, youngest daughter of John Capper, F.R.S., of Coleridge.
 KOLVIG—SMITH—On the 25th Oct., in the Chapel of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Yokohama, by the Rev. Julius Soper, Frederik Kolvig, Agent Great Northern Telegraph Company, Yokohama, to Ida Sofia Frederikke Smith, of Rudkjoelung, Denmark.
 MENDS—JARDINE—On the 9th Dec., at Bombay, Florio R. Mends, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Admiral G. Mends, to Louisa Archer, widow of Capt. Wm. Jardine, R.N.

DEATHS.

BARON—On the 10th Nov., at Hong Kong, Captain J. H. Von Bargen, late of the *Perdewer*, aged 43 years.
 BENTINCK—On the 11th Dec., Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, in his 59th year.
 CAMERON—On the 7th Dec., at Galloway House, Meida-rale, John Black Cameron, K.D., for thirty years Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, St. Thomas, in his 54th year.
 DERRIC—On the 26th Oct., at Shanghai, Patrick Derrig, Sergeant Municipal Police, and late of the Labuan Police Force, aged 35 years.
 LAWRIE—On the 25th Oct., at Shanghai, James Lawrie, aged 39 years.
 MAULS—On the 6th Dec., at Carmel, North Lancashire, Rebecca, relict of the late George Mauls, Commander R.N., aged 84 years.
 NISTRON—On the 25th Oct., at Hingoo, John William Nistron, a native of Sweden.
 ROLLS—On the 27th Oct., at Shanghai, Charlotte, widow of the late John Rolls, of the Kiangnan Arsenal, aged 16 years.
 SANDS—On the 31st October, at Hong Kong, George Underhill Sands, of New York, U.S.A., aged 52 years.
 WILCOX—On the 9th Dec., at Yokohama, Temple Wilcox (formerly of Calcutta), youngest son of the late Capt. Robert Wilcox, R.N.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: During the fortnight the market had been very quiet, and quotations were mostly nominal. Of Yarns only 16/24 low and medium spinings continued in moderate demand. Shirtings were quite unsaleable and prices were declining. Other articles were neglected, and hardly any business had been done. Yarns were quoted, No. 16-24 \$28.25 to 31.75 per picul; No. 28-32 \$32.75 to 34.75 per picul; No. 38 to 42 \$36.00 to 40.00 per picul. Woollens: Dulness had continued to prevail throughout the interval, and prices had assumed a downward tendency, while transactions had been insignificant in the extreme. With regard to Metals, a fair amount of manufactured Iron had been sold. Quotations for best brands of Nail Rods had remained steady, but lower rates, as a rule, had been accepted for other descriptions.

HIogo-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Deliveries of almost all descriptions of goods show an improvement, and prices ruling at the date of the last Circular have been generally maintained. Cottons: A considerable quantity of Yarn has been imported from Yokohama on native account, and there has been consequently little local demand. Grey Shirtings continue to be largely dealt in by Chinese, and the lower qualities have been taken to a large extent. A quantity of Coloured Goods has likewise been sold. Deliveries of Drills and Chintzes have considerably improved. Turkey Red Cambrics have also been taken to a larger extent, and the better classes of these goods are firmer. Black Velvets are weaker, in sympathy with the Yokohama market. Taffelashes are saleable at improving rates. Woollens and Worsteds: There is a general feeling of weakness in many articles, although prices are unchanged. Figured Mousselines de Laine are decidedly firmer. A fair demand exists for all descriptions of Cloth. Blankets are much weaker. Iron continues dull.

NAGASAKI.—More business had been done in Cotton Goods at about previous rates. For Woollens there had been a fair inquiry, and a few transactions are reported at higher prices. Blankets were still wanted. The demand for Nail Rods had been confined to the smaller sizes.

TIENTSIN.—There had been a fair inquiry for Shirtings, Drills, and Mexican T-Cloths, but Woollens had been but in limited request.

NEWCHWANG.—Manufactures had gone off in considerable quantities, some 500 bales Drills (principally Americans) having changed hands. Natives were expecting an early closing of the port.

HANKOW.—No business of importance in Piece Goods had been transacted.

SHANGHAI.—Two steamers had arrived from Tientsin bearing orders to the northern agents located here, and those, combined with a continuance of the demand for Chinkiang, had given strength to the suitable descriptions of Grey and White Shirtings, T-Cloths, and Drillings which had long been absent from the business in these articles. The movement had not yet affected values, further than that, in instances where previous sales had established an abnormally low level, it had arrested decline, and cheered sellers with some slight show of a return

to proper standards. Grey Shirtings: The private business had hardly been sufficient for purposes of general guidance. Fine heavy goods had been asked for, and the value of the Tunsin Eagle (Dewhurst's) was maintained at Tls. 2.42½. White Shirtings: Sales of good 64-reeds at Tls. 1.90 for E-yuen Red Eagle, Tls. 1.87½ for Tai-wo Stag, and Tls. 1.71 to 1.72½ for Dewhurst's Red Pheasant. T-Cloths: There had been some demand for 8-lbs. Dewhurst's Red Pheasant at Tls. 0.82½ and Common Mexican 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.05 to 1.10. Drills.—English: Private business in 14 lbs. at Tls. 1.80 for Pillar and Tls. 1.80 to 1.87 per piece for ordinary to good medium Dragon. Fancy Cottons.—Turkey Reds in rather better favour, sales 1,900 pieces at Tls. 1.07 to 1.17½ for 2½ to 2.3/16 lbs. Velvets, Velveteens and Handkerchiefs, auction prices weaker all round. A few Blue Chintz were reported at Tls. 1.13, and a small business in Dyed Brocades at Tls. 2.60 to 2.65. Woollens: Little done in Camlets, Long Ells, Spanish Stripes, or Lastings, excepting at the auctions, and at lower rates. Small sales of L. B. Lead for forward delivery at Tls. 5.40 per picul, Belgium Nail Rods sold at Tls. 1.66 to 1.70, Dawes and Rogers dull of sale. Tin Plates, Quicksilver and Copper neglected.

HONG KONG.—The market had been very quiet, and the transactions had been small. There appeared to be no disposition shown on the part of dealers to operate in either Grey or White Shirtings. It had been rumoured that large quantities of the latter had been sold "to arrive," but no particulars had been made public. T-Cloths continued in small request, the demand being principally confined to Mexican kinds, in which a fair business had been done. Drills had been inquired for to a moderate extent only, and the few sales reported showed no change in value. There had been no arrivals of American Cotton Goods. Coals: Owing to the heavy stocks of Cardiff prices had further declined; the arrivals had been 1,100 tons, all of which were for sale. The settlements reported were 2,074 tons, at \$8.25 per ton, of which 750 tons were sold "to arrive." There was no change in the market for Metals.

CANTON.—Lead had further declined, "cargo," and mixed brands being quoted \$7.50 to 7.55, and W. B. and Hole chops at \$7.60 to 7.65. Quicksilver had advanced to \$89 to 700.

AMOY.—A small business in Yarns is reported at \$91 to 102.50 for 16-24, and \$87 to 93.25 for Bombay. But little had been done in Grey Shirtings or T-Cloths.

PENANG.—The business done during the fortnight had again been small, demand continued inactive, and sales were difficult to effect at quotations.

SINGAPORE.—The market for imports had been decidedly dull, the demand for almost all the principal staples having subsided; the business reported shows a considerable falling off from the returns of the previous fortnight; there had been hardly any change in quotations, but the tendency of rates for cotton goods was easier.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—A fairly steady demand had continued, and about 3,500 piculs had been bought at full prices for common and low medium, and a reduction of \$1 per picul on the grades above. Stocks had increased to 6,000 piculs. The barque *Cremona* had cleared for New York, leaving the Willard Mudgett to follow. Quotations:—Common, \$10 to 11; good common, \$12 to 15; medium, \$16 to 17; good medium, \$18 to 21; fine, \$22 to 25; finest, \$27 to 32. Export from May 1 to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York...	5,694,653	7,540,978	9,451,662
" San Francisco	2,184,695	2,092,441	1,901,602
" Boston, Chicago, &c.	1,992,880	1,735,787	1,952,594
" England, &c.	72,338	133,083	18,936
Total lbs....	9,944,566	11,502,280	13,324,694

HIogo-OSAKA.—There had been an active inquiry, the demand running principally upon Teas from common to good medium, and these grades had advanced in value. Settlements since Sept. 24 had been 7,000 piculs, and for the season to date 53,000, against 47,400 piculs last year.

NAGASAKI.—During the early part of the interval scarcely any transactions had been effected; latterly, however, holders had shown an inclination to meet buyers; this, coupled with better news from America, had resulted in settlements to some extent. The insurrection being quelled, and labour much cheapened, stocks hitherto held back in the interior would come forward freely, and a much larger business at easier rates, would, it was expected, result.

HANKOW.—The business for the week had amounted to 800 chests, comprising Sung-yang at Tls. 8.70 to 9 (including re-exports); Tung-shan at Tls. 8.00 to 8.75, and Onfa at Tls. 7.75 to 8. The shipments to Shanghai on native account had been under 1,000 chests, and as the stock was reduced to 1,200 chests, the season was expected to close at an early date.

SHANGHAI.—Black: An average business had been effected during the week, settlements being 7,000 chests, against 6,000 chests for the corresponding week last season. The *Celestial Empire* says:—A total deficiency of seventeen to eighteen millions from this port and Foo-chow seems to be now nearly certain, and this has encouraged buyers to continue the absorption of the stock at full prices. All the 3d. Tea (Tls. 11½) has been cleared off for the time being, the Teas which are now being bought at 9d. (Tls. 13) being about a halfpenny better. A little more very Common Tea will continue to dribble down from the river, but probably not enough to add much to the export for the season. The comparative cheapness of Black Leaf Congou has caused a much enlarged export to America this season. Green: A large business had been done, settlements being 32,000 half-chests, against 9,000 half-chests in corresponding period last season. More buyers had entered the market, with the result that prices had advanced about five

er cent. all round. The arrivals continued on a large scale, and statistics to date were:—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals ...	322,000 chests	318,000 chests
Settlements and shipments	221,000 "	245,000 "
Stock ...	101,000 "	73,000 "

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Gallon and Co.'s Weekly Letter of Oct. 27 says:—More activity has been latterly displayed on this market, it having now become almost a certainty that the total supply of Congou cannot exceed 640,000 chests, or a deficit of 10,000,000 lbs. as compared with last year. Further arrivals from the country are not estimated at over 15,000 chests, and the season is fast drawing to a close. The October export by steamer will be very moderate, say 2,457,500 lbs. The clipper ships Wylo and Jerusalem are now on the berth, and will be despatched early in November. Congou: The better grades remain much as last quoted, but an advance of 10 per cent. in the common kinds has taken place. Teas that last week were obtainable at Tls. 8½ short cannot now be purchased under Tls. 9½. Souchoong, Oolong, Flowery Pekoe and Scented Teas remain unchanged.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—A quieter tone has prevailed. Congous: Settlements have been very moderate, and prices have ruled without any material change. At Macao considerable contracts are reported of low and common qualities. Scented Teas: Capers have not been in strong demand, and only a small amount of transactions are recorded; prices have generally ruled easier, and we quote a decline on medium and fine teas of about one tael; common kinds have been neglected, and no settlements of these have been made. Scenting flower has been very scarce and dear, and in consequence, teas are, at the close, showing more firmness with their stocks. Purchases of Pekoes have been very trifling; fine "long leaf" teas have been taken at a reduction on previous rates of about half a tael; all other kinds show a fall of one tael; "short leaf" teas have been bought at Tls. 13 to 15, and "long leaf" teas at Tls. 14½ to 26 per picul. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business: Congo, 1,600 boxes at Tls. 15 to 28 per picul; Scented Caper, 10,300 boxes at Tls. 16 to 24 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1,600 boxes at Tls. 13 to 26 per picul.

AMOI.—The market for both Formosa and Amoy Oolongas had been quiet, and settlements had been on a much reduced scale, without material change in prices. The natives in Formosa continued to pay high rates for the Autumn leaf, which had induced firmness on the part of holders at Amoy, but the market for Amoy was weaker. Amoy Congous had been bought to the extent of 4,000 half-chests at \$11 to \$12 for common, to \$15 to 17 for fair to medium kinds.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—For some days subsequent to the date of our last report the market continued active, and a large business was done, with a tendency towards higher rates. Unfavourable advices from Europe, however, had since caused heavy rejections to be made, and arrivals having been very large, native dealers had become ready sellers at the prices noted below. At the close very fair purchases were being effected, but the demand seemed to be almost exclusively for the Continent and America, and it appeared as if English buyers were awaiting further reductions in order to operate, as they were to some extent holding aloof. The fall in prices for Hanks had been about \$40 to 50 per picul. Oshius had not undergone much change, but the demand for this description of Silk had been limited. Settlements had been 2,350 bales of Hanks, 450 bales of Oshius and 75 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,875 bales. Arrivals had amounted to 5,350 bales, and stocks were increased to 3,100 bales. The total export since July 1 to date had been 8,747 bales, against 15,358 bales for same period last year. Quotations:—Hanks: Superior, 20s. 8d. to 21s.; best No. 1 and 2, 19s. 11d. to 20s. 3d.; good No. 2, 18s. 11d. to 19s. 7d.; good all round No. 2½, 17s. 11d. to 18s. 8d.; medium No. 3, 17s. 3d. to 17s. 7d.; common to inferior No. 4 and 5, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 11d. Oshius: Best, nominal; good and medium, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 3d. Hamatski: Good to best, 16s. 7d. to 17s. 3d.; common to medium, 15s. 11d. to 16s. 3d. Kakeda: extra, 21s. 8d. to 22s. 3d.; best, 20s. 3d. to 21s.; good, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 11d. Filatures: 22s. 3d. to 26s. 8d.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. R. Burkhill's Circular says: The excitement which was current at the date of my last has entirely subsided, and in lieu thereof we have had a dragging business at gradually declining rates. Our closing quotations show a fall of Tls. 25 per picul on Chop Tsatlee, and as stocks are now rapidly increasing, and holders very anxious to realise, a further decline can hardly be avoided. The prices paid had been, Blue Elephants, 19s. 7d.; Red Peony, 19s. 2d.; Bird chop Kin Ling, 19s. 5d.; Elephant Mowfong, 19s. 7d. Com. Tsatlee, 16s. 10d. to 17s. 3d.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—In the first week of the past fortnight a fair demand existed for Tsatlee reel, and all medium classes found buyers at rates somewhat under those ruling at the close of last English mail; nearly 300 bales changed hands in the early part of the fortnight, but since the French mail left settlements do not amount to more than 140 bales. Natives are firm in their demands, and it is hardly likely that standard No. 4 could be brought much under the quotation given below; this firmness is induced by the unfavourable accounts of the sixth crop, the yield is reported as inferior in quality to that of the fifth crop, and also to be much less in quantity than was as one time anticipated; a large proportion of the crop is said to be yellow silk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Camphor was quoted \$18.50 to \$19.50, Copper \$23 to 23.75, Isinglass \$24 to 25.50, Rice \$1.80 to 1.85, Tobacco \$7.50 to 9.50 and Wax \$13 to 14. Silk worms' Eggs: Arrivals had been about 1,600,000 cards, and sales amounted to 600,000 cards. Prices had gradually fallen, and closed at 20 to 30 cents for good sorts. A large quantity of medium and inferior descriptions had been withdrawn from the market, and would probably be destroyed, but notwithstanding this, there will still remain on hand half a million of cards for which no purchasers will be found, as the last of the graineurs will have left by this mail.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Camphor was quoted \$15.50 to 16, Rice \$2 to 2.40, Isinglass \$17 to 19 and Wax \$13 to 13.25 per picul. Copper: Purchases of 4,000 piculs are reported, at prices showing no material change. Camphor: Deliveries in fulfilment of former contracts had amounted to 700 piculs. In the open market there had been no parcels on offer. Wax: Settlements amounted to 800 piculs, chiefly for the China market. Tobacco: Deliveries were estimated at 1,200 piculs, mostly in execution of old contracts, and owing to increased competition prices for all descriptions had further advanced.

NAOYASAKI.—Messrs. Holmes, Ringer and Co.'s Circular says:—Tobacco. —There has been eager competition for the parcels on offer at gradually hardening rates. The yield is reported to be equal to last season's; the accounts, however, of the growing crop are very gloomy, and it is affirmed that the typhoon which passed over the producing districts during the month of August caused great destruction. Settlements: 4,371 bales, say piculs 2,620, at \$6.25 to \$8.80 per picul. Stocks: 2,000 bales. Shipments: 326 piculs. Wax: High prices still rule, and during the month 800 boxes have been purchased for the Hong Kong market, at about \$14.75 per picul. Stock: 500 boxes. Camphor: With none on the spot, exporters are willing to contract for forward delivery at \$16.25 to \$17.00. Rice has advanced some 20 to 30 cents per picul, with a strong demand for shipment to the southern ports of China, caused by the export of this grain from Siam having been prohibited. Hokoku, the kind usually shipped, we quote at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per picul. Higo, cleaned, \$3.00; uncleaned, \$2.30. Wheat \$1.70 per picul, nominal. Coal: For a few days, to meet their freight engagements, shippers were compelled to pay as high as \$4.60 per ton for Karatz, and \$3.90 for Imabuku; but with few vessels loading, and larger supplies coming forward, dealers are now willing to make a liberal concession, and quotations are nominally, Karatz \$4.30, Imabuku \$3.50 per ton. Stock—of the former, 1,000 tons; and of the latter, 500 tons. Export during the month, exclusive of what steamers have taken for their own consumption, 11,800 tons.

HONG KONG.—Sugar: A fair business had been done in White, principally for shipment to Bombay, while Browns had not been inquired for. At the close the market for all kinds was weak. Chui Chow: White was quoted \$7 to 7.30; Brown, \$3.80 to 4; Shekloong: White, \$7 to 7.20; Brown, \$4 to 4.10; other kinds, \$3.40 to 3.70 per picul. At Swatow, the new crop was shortly expected, which was reported to be of good quality, and very large. No transactions are reported. In Camphor and Gamboge there had been no change; Vermilion was worth \$37 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia Lignea, was quoted for Loting \$9.70 in mats, \$9.90 in boxes, for Tai Wo \$9.80 in mats, \$10 in boxes. Sales 3,500 piculs. Stock 20,000 piculs. Star Aniseed \$25 to 26. Rhubarb, No. 2 \$40. Alum, \$1.75 to 1.85 per picul. Camphor \$20 to 21 per picul, packed.

SINGAPORE.—Gambier had been bought largely in anticipation of the new regulations, mostly at \$4.42½ to 4.45; business subsequently had been almost stopped, the last purchase reported being at \$4.35 by a firm who had not signed the agreement. There had been no supplies of Black Pepper of any importance, and no arrivals were expected for about six weeks from date. White Pepper continued steady. Pearl Sago was very scarce, manufacture being stopped owing to continued drought. Sago Flour was firm but less active. No change in the price of Tapioca. Tin had been in request at advancing prices, but at the close the demand had subsided and prices were weaker. Coffee had continued dull.

PENANG.—There had been a fair inquiry for Tin, and transactions in Black Pepper had been small, owing to the want of supplies. Other articles had been quiet, at about previous rates.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At HIOGO.—From London, Sept. 24, Yorkshire (str.); Oct. 11, Erme, Lothair; 18, Struthairly (str.); 25, Glenearn (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Orange Grove.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 23, Julia A. Brown; from New York, Dec. 8, Ceylon.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Dec. 11, Gordon Castle (str.); from New York, 13, Nevermink.

At FOOCHOW, and SWATOW.—None.

At AMOI.—From Cardiff, Oct. 21, Denbighshire.

At HONG KONG.—From Sydney, Dec. 10, Birker; from Liverpool, 13, Menelaus (str.).

At MANILA.—From Hamburg, Oct. 22, Vesta; from Liverpool, 23, Teodora; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 29, Johann Rudolph.

At CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At SOURABAYA.—From Cardiff, Oct. 20, Palmerston; from Newcastle, 22, Ary Scheffer; from New York, 22, Ellsworth.

At PASAROEANG.—From Amsterdam, Oct. 26, Aardenburg.

At BATAVIA.—From New York, Oct. 31, H. D. Brookman; from Greenock, Dec. 8, County of Bute; from Holland, 3, Kitty, Beteveer, 6, Dordrecht; 7, Nicholas Witser; 8, Holland (str.); 11, Noach III.; from Cardiff, Nov. 23, Mars.

At SINGAPORE.—From Antwerp, Nov. 6, America; from Cardiff Dec. 8, Emilio Roudanina, Pellicano; from Bordeaux (for Saigon), 8, Coriolan; from Sunderland, 8, Larnax; from Liverpool, 15, Patroclus (str.); from London, 15, Star of the South; from Cardiff, 15, Pietro G.

At PENANG.—None.

At ANJER.—From Liverpool, Dec. 13, Scotia.

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For New York, Sept. 25, London Castle (str.); Oct. 28, Glenearn (str.).

From YOKOHAMA.—For San Francisco, Oct. 31, Clifton; for New York, Nov. 1, Cremona.

From SHANGHAI.—For Hamburg, Oct. 30, Egeria (str.); for New York, 29, Caller Ou; Dec. 5, Fleurs Castle (str.); for London, Dec. 13, Glenlyon (str.).

From POOCHOW.—For London, Oct. 25, Deucalion (str.).

From AMOY.—For New York, Oct. 19, Braemar Castle (str.); 29, Benefactor; Nov. 8, Banian.

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, Oct. 28, Bertha; for Valparaiso, Nov. 4, Therese Behn; for New York, 4, Chinaman; 7, Grassmere.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, Oct. 22, Zunora; 23, Era; for New York, 23, Southminster; for the Channel, f.o., 27, Elizabeth Dougall; 31, Letterewe; for Barcelona, 31, Francoli (str.).

From CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

From SOERABAYA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 22, Cape Race.

From MACASSAR.—For Holland, Nov. 29, Zeenymph.

From BATAVIA.—For New York, Oct. 27, Sachem; for Holland, 28, Maarten van Rossem, Dec. 6, Slamet, California; for the Channel, f.o., Oct. 30, Aalen.

From SINGAPORE.—For Barcelona, Nov. 8, Francoli (str.); for London, 10, Lennox Castle, Enlie; 12, Spartan (str.); 13, Lake Lemna; 14, Egeria (str.); Dec. 11, Fingal (str.); for London, via Penang, Nov. 14, Lady Hincks; for Liverpool, 12, Yrurac Bat (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, Nov. 16, Spartan (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At HROGO.—For London, Hope, C. H. Bushnell; for New York, Lothair.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Willard Mudgett.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Glenfinlas (str.), Centurion, Halloween, Isle of Erin, City of Aberdeen; for New York, Radnorshire (str.), Sir Lancelot, Cora, Coldstream.

At POOCHOW.—For London, Jerusalem, Wylo; for Australia, Wandering Minstrel, Countess of Erroll.

At AMOY.—For New York, Osaka.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Sydenham, Priam (str.), Glaucus (str.), Woodville, George Croshaw; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, H. S. Sanford, Isles of the South, Abel Abbott, Meteor; for San Francisco, Galatea; for Australia, Cholcola, Alva, Empress.

At MANILA.—For London, Dartmouth; for Barcelona, Chica; for New York, Scindia, Saracen; for Sydney, Johann Rudolph.

At CEBU.—For Liverpool, Belted Will.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Mara, Carrizal, Estrella de Chilé; for Liverpool, Benmore, Montrose; for Marseilles, Invincible; for New York, Lady Louisa.

At PENANG.—For London, Elizabeth Ann, Lady Hincks.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HROGO.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing vessel £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, per steamer (via Suez Canal), £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing vessel, £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Tea, per mail steamer to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 3 cents gold per lb.; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb., to Canada, 3½ cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, \$9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, \$9; do., Lyons and Milan, \$9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, \$4.75 per bale; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 5s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 4 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 3 cents. To New York by sailing vessel: Tea £1 17s. 6d. per ton, general merchandise £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 10s.; by other steamers £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3 per ton, by mail steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £1 15s. to £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, by steamer £4; by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From POOCHOW.—To London, by sailing vessel £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York, by steamer £3 10s. per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton; to London by steamer £3 10s. to £4 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer £3 2s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel £1 11s. to £1 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London or Hamburg, by sailing vessel £1 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To the Channel, f.o., by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 15s.; hemp, £3 2s. 6d. per ton. To London, Taal sugar, £2; hemp, £3 7s. 6d. per ton.

From CEBU and ILO ILO.—To New York or Boston, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, \$10 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 22s. [6d., light freight 35s.; by steamer, £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 15s. for coffee and tapioca, 15s. for tin. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d. Marseilles by sailing vessel, dead weight, 30s., rattans, 60s. per ton; by steamer, coffee, 75s., tapioca, 60s., measurement goods 70s. To New York by sailing vessel 30s. to 32s. 6d. for sago and tapioca, 40s., for pepper; by steamer, 15s. to 20s. for tin.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 25s., do. in baskets, 30s.; hides 60s. light freight 40s., per ton; by steamer, tin 20s., measurement goods 80s., tapioca 75s. rattans 90s. per ton.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, DEC. 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan arrived at 11 A.M. with the India, China, and Australia mails, which left for London at 2 P.M. The departure of the Deccan from Alexandria was delayed by a heavy gale.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, DEC. 11.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Poonah, with the homeward India, China, and Australian heavy mails, left here for Southampton to-day.

INWARD MAIL DUE JANUARY 7.—COLOMBO, DEC. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anahyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

LAST OUTWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SUZ, DEC. 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Sumatra and Peshawur, with the outward India and China mails of the 29th ult. and 7th inst., left here to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 30.—SUZ, DEC. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles, Dec. 2, left to-day for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 16.—COLOMBO, DEC. 13.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles, Nov. 18, left here to-day for Singapore, China and Japan.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 9.—SINGAPORE, DEC. 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong, with the London mail of Nov. 9, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 2.—SAIGON, DEC. 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Irouadilly, from Marseilles, Nov. 4, has arrived.—Hong Kong, Dec. 15.—The Irouadilly has arrived here.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 26.—SHANGHAI, DEC. 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, with the London mail of Oct. 26, has arrived.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 10, at Marseilles, from Samarang, Annie Lewis; 11, at Greenock, from Probolingo, Silurian (str.); 13, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Foscolo; at London, from Hong Kong, Stanfield; from Singapore, Amaranth; 14, Agostino Merello, from Manila, Per Ardua; from Soerabaya, Peruvienne; 11, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Offerton; 12, at Marseilles, from Singapore, Margot; 13, at Greenock, from Rangoon, Micmac; 14, at Falmouth, from Java, Windebrant; from Cheribon, Java; 15, from Batavia, Charles R. Lewis; at London, from Singapore, O'Thven; from Bangkok, Hester; from Amoy, Channel Queen; 16, from Nagasaki, Flying Spur; from Shanghai, Deucalion (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 10, from Royan, for Singapore, Saga; 12, from Newcastle, Madeline (str.); 13, from London, for Hong Kong, Sir Harry Parkes; Nov. 26, from San Francisco, for Manila, Galatea; Dec. 2, from New York, for Yokohama, Rainbow; 13, from Newcastle, for Singapore, Churchstow; 14, from Shields, for Penang, Red Deer; 14, from London, for Yokohama, &c., Coulakyle; 15, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Bertie; for Manila, Coquet (str.).

SPOKEN.—NORCH IV., Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 7, 21 S., 29 W.

CASUALTIES.—Port Said, Dec. 14, The Good Hope (s.) is reported to have got off the Shaab Ali reef without assistance, and proceeded.

MISCELLANEOUS.—London, Dec. 13, the owner of the Mikado, London, for Shanghai, has a telegram from Calcutta—"Mikado 42 S., 55 E. Oct. 26, all well." Isle of Wight, Dec. 13, passed, Hester, Bangkok for London. The Lizard, Dec. 11, passed Jan Pieterszoon Koen, Amsterdam, for Soerabaya; Havre, 13, sailed, Mecca (s.), London, for Bangkok; Naples, 12, sailed, Princess Amalia (s.) Batavia; for Nieuwe Diep; Table Bay, sailed, Nov. 16, for Hong Kong, Patria.

THE appeal case of DE BUSSCHE v. ALT, which came forward a short time back, has been delayed in hearing, in consequence of Chief Justice BAGGALLAY being at Westminster. It will, however, be proceeded with without delay, and will probably come on again to-morrow.

A committee of officers has been formed for the erection of a memorial to the late Colonel the Hon. Augustus Anson, in order to place on record their great appreciation "of his worth as a soldier, of his gallant services in the field, and of his unwearied efforts for several years in Parliament and elsewhere to assist his brother officers of all grades, and protect their interests." The committee is composed of—The Earl of Galloway, Lieutenant-General the Hon. St. George Foley, Major-General Frederick Stephenson, C.B., Major-General Charles Foster, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., Major-General Hope Crealock, C.B., Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., K.C.M.G., Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., Colonel Sarel, Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, Colonel Biddulph, R.A., C.B., Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, and Colonel Francis Grant.

FROM Tashkend, under date 12th inst., it is reported that peace in Kashgar has been restored. The new Emir, Beg-Kuli-Beg, has despatched to Constantinople a considerable quantity of gold and silver, and at the same time an embassy to the Emperor of China with peace proposals. In Yarkend an English agent has arrived. Beg-Kuli-Beg's army has been reinforced by English guns, which were transported through Tibet.

It has been suggested to the War Office by the Admiralty that all works belonging to that department at the naval establishments at Hong Kong shall in future be placed under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

THE type, plant, and material used at Hong Kong for the defunct Hong Kong Times is to be sold by auction on behalf of the owner, Mr. George Duddell.

For Exchanges and Telegrams see page 1079.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

In the general news brought by the present mail from China the accounts concerning the famine still occupy the most important place. All that has been reported concerning the seriousness of the disaster is fully confirmed, and there can now be no doubt that the suffering will be intense. The native residents at Hong Kong are taking steps to aid the victims, and the missionaries in Shanghai have held a meeting on the subject. At the latter place a general public meeting was also to be convened. While, however, this terrible disaster, which should engage the whole energies of the Government, is going on, we still find the Chinese officials as intent as ever upon obtaining war material. A trial of the "Lay" torpedo has been made at Tientsin, but has not apparently been by any means successful. The traffic to Woosung in the old passenger boats had been resumed in consequence of the closing of the railway, and a serious accident, which resulted in a large number of Chinese being drowned, has shown the folly of the course adopted. This is impliedly admitted, even by the native paper in Shanghai, which is recognised as the organ of the Taotai there. An interesting example of the working of lekin taxation is given in a memorial from the Governor of Kweichow. It is well worthy of notice as showing the error of our recognising by treaty any tax of so irregular a character. The whole province is "overspread with a network of lekin barriers," yet the entire revenue derived from that source does not exceed Tls. 100,000. The Governor's object is to relieve the Szechuen salt trade, which, he says, is so oppressed by the various legal and illegal exactions that it is nearly choked. Yet salt stands for only one-half of the Tls. 100,000 already referred to as the sum raised from lekin in Kweichow; and he offers to pay this amount annually to the Kweichow exchequer, if Szechuen salt is ordered to be altogether exempted from taxation, in future at the lekin barriers. At Shanghai it was reported that kidnapping had again made its appearance in the foreign settlements. The report of the China Merchants' Company has been published. The Autumn races were to commence on Nov. 2. Telegraphic advices *via* America state that further serious charges are to be brought against Mr. O. B. Bradford, late United States Vice-Consul, on the expiration of his present sentence. At Hong Kong complaints continued to be made that the Estimates for 1878 were not brought forward; it is objected that it is impossible they can be dealt with satisfactorily at so late an hour. The prisoners some time back sentenced to be flogged, and with respect to whom a long official correspondence took place, have not yet received their punishment. The competitive system for filling appointments by natives has proved to be a complete failure.

From Japan the most interesting item of intelligence is that the Government contemplate proposing certain changes in the Treaty tariffs; they desire to increase the import and to diminish the export duties; and it is further stated as probable that they will propose to open two new Treaty ports. Cholera is decreasing. The birthday of the Mikado was recognised for the first time by the foreign residents in Yokohama on Nov. 3. Sir Harry Parkes has visited Niigata; and was expected to return to Tokio *via* the Shinshiu route. The districts lately in rebellion are now reported to be quieting down; and the Government are taking measures to relieve the distress caused by the war.

From the Straits Settlements the only important item of news is the announcement of the election of the Maharajah of Johore to be Sultan of the Moar State. The principal merchants of Singapore have come to an agreement that they will accept delivery of produce only at their own godowns, and not at those of the Chinese dealers. The preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of a Straits Asiatic Society.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER AND THE "LEKIN" DUES.

THE most important portion of the memorial from the London representatives of the Shanghai Chamber to the Earl of DERBY, of which we gave the full text in our last, is that in which the true nature of lekin duty is discussed. The memorialists hold that the tax is practically either an additional import duty, in which case its levy on British goods is in contravention of the Treaty, or it is an inland duty, and as such is commutable by a single payment. The cogency of this argument cannot be denied; but unfortunately the subject has not been regarded in so clear a light by Sir THOMAS WADE, who has been induced to believe that the Treaty clause which exempts foreign goods upon which the commuted transit dues have been paid from all further inland charges whatsoever does not exempt them from lekin. It is rather difficult to discuss matters with those who hold that all does not mean all, but only a part; but such has been the position persistently upheld by the Chinese, and to which Sir THOMAS WADE gives official recognition by his convention. There can be no doubt whatever what was the impression in the mind of Lord ELGIN when the Treaty was negotiated, and though we might in fairness be called upon to consider that on the minds of the Chinese, provided it were in conformity with the general spirit of the treaty, we are clearly not called upon to do so when the alleged impression is not only not in conformity with but in direct opposition to the obvious intention of the regulations framed. The idea in introducing the transit dues clause was simply to fix the inland duties at some point, as it was utterly impossible to ascertain what they were from the statements of the Chinese. That this was the object in view the Chinese negotiators of the Treaty fully knew; and it was therefore their business, if it were necessary to reserve any special form of tax, to have stated so, and to have fixed its amount. Failing their doing so there can be no question that they assented to the principle we desired to establish, and agreed that the whole of the inland taxes should be commutable by a single payment. This arrangement, it is almost needless to say, is the only rational one that could by any possibility be arrived at, as it is simply absurd to agree that a commutation for inland charges shall be paid by us, but no guarantee be given that it is to exempt the goods from all such imposts. Yet this is what is done officially by the Chefoo Convention, and the effect of that instrument being ratified in its present form will clearly be to enable the Chinese to do in broad daylight what hitherto they have been obliged to do surreptitiously, that is, to collect lekin upon goods after the commuted dues have been paid upon them. This principle once conceded, the whole of the protection afforded by the Treaty will be gone, as it will then be within the power of the Chinese local officials to place as much inland taxation as they please upon our goods, only calling it lekin instead of barrier dues. The mistake in the Convention, however, does not end here; as in regard to opium (upon which any inland taxes the Chinese please can be levied) the Convention actually agrees to aid the Chinese in levying the lekin in the Settlements without stipulating what the amount of such levy shall be. Clearly, as the memorialists point out, if we are to help the Chinese to levy additional duties upon opium or upon any other goods by means of the foreign Customs and within the foreign settlements, this should be done in a straightforward manner, that is, by increasing the import duty now levied. This is obviously what the proposed provisions of the Convention aim at attaining, but in a peculiarly Chinese and round-about manner; and it is absurd to ignore the simple question with regard to opium, that is at issue between the Chinese Government and our own, which is, in plain English—"How much will you pay?" If we are willing to give a larger import duty matters may go on as they are, as the Chinese Government will be only too glad to obtain the additional revenue at which they obviously aim, and it will certainly be wiser to yield on this point than to agree to afford our own aid to the Chinese to levy an indefinite amount in the form of lekin by means of the Foreign Customs and within the foreign settlements.

As will be seen by the reports given elsewhere, the subject of Chinese emigration has been discussed the same evening from two very different points of view, Mr. CHESSON, who lectured at the Chelsea Vestry Hall, taking a broad and liberal view of the question, and holding that we are called upon to extend to the Chinese the same rights which we have long been ourselves demanding from China, while Mr. MACALISTER, who lectured at the Colonial Institute, took up a strongly anti-Chinese position. It is noticeable, however, that the speakers at the latter place took a different view of the subject, and were generally far more favourable to the Chinaman than the lecturer. Upon the kindred subject of the Chinese Immigrants into California *The Times* has a very well-considered article, the substance of which has apparently been elicited by the fact that the Governor of the State, in his Message, expresses himself upon the question very decidedly. The presence of the Chinese has, he declares, initiated a conflict which it may not be within the power of the local Government to suppress. If the Chinese are protected by the law, and are suffered to come in any numbers they please, the fear is that they may begin to squeeze out the white inhabitants, and to take possession of the country in their place. *The Times*, however, justly holds that there is no danger of any such contingency arising; that it is the duty of the State to protect the Chinese, and finally, that, "useful or not," useful, they ought not be legislated for at the dictation of "men who are scarcely within the law at any time."

The Standard takes occasion of the issue of the new Chinese Loan to deprecate the opposition of the ruling class in China to the extension of peaceful enterprise, the development of the material resources of the Empire, and the admission of foreigners to the interior of the country, and considers that there is no prospect of improvement in this direction, and that the Government at Peking, while resisting, as in the case of the Woosung Railway, every peaceful invention, and doggedly endeavouring to exclude foreigners, has welcomed with alacrity every warlike improvement, and eagerly sought the instruction of Europe in military matters.

THE difficulty so often complained of in obtaining combined action on the part of the communities in the East has received an illustration in Singapore, in the refusal of one or two firms there to join in the measure a short time back set on foot for preventing the adulteration of gambier. There can be no question that the credit of the trade demands that some such step should be taken; and we trust that the action of the meeting of gambier buyers in London (a report of which is given further on) will have the effect of rendering nugatory the opposition to this course which has unfortunately been made in Singapore.

In an article on the Consular Reports for 1876 the *Daily Telegraph* gives a generally laudatory review of affairs in Japan, and looks very hopefully upon the present state of matters there. It considers that reaction, a troublesome insurrection notwithstanding, has not yet showed any signs of becoming prevalent, and the whole country may be emphatically qualified as "still moving," and it holds that in the Government Schools established at Hakodadi lie the best hopes of eventual assimilation between the "now no longer" hostile, but still conflicting civilisation of Europe and of "Japan."

THE senior Puisne Judge of Ceylon, Mr. C. H. STEWART, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

H. E. KUO, the Chinese Minister, has been introduced to Her MAJESTY's presence, and presented his credentials.

THE ADULTERATION OF GAMBIER.

A meeting was held at the offices of Messrs. Boucher, Mortimer, and Co., on the 10th inst., Mr. A. Lafone in the chair, with the object of supporting the action recently taken by the merchants in Singapore with a view to the prevention of the adulteration of gambier. It will be recollected that in order to check the adulteration at present carried on, the principal Singapore merchants have entered into an engagement to insist upon gambier and pepper being delivered at their godowns in Singapore. A small minority, however, as usual, have not

signed the agreement, and the present meeting, in which the leading gambier buyers in London took part, was in consequence convened, and the following resolutions were passed:—Proposed by Mr. J. G. Hepburn, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Barrow, and unanimously agreed to—

That this meeting cordially approves of the action taken by the Singapore merchants in endeavouring to put an end to the adulteration of gambier, and pledges itself not to buy gambier which after this date has not been purchased in accordance with the conditions agreed to by the majority of the merchants at their meeting in Singapore in November last.

Proposed by Mr. Page, and seconded by Mr. S. Barrow—

That this meeting pledges itself not to buy gambier that has been landed more than one month except on re-weights. This resolution to take effect on and after Jan. 1 next.

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to Liverpool and Leeds, with a request for the co-operation of those interested in the questions involved.

QUEENSLAND AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

On Tuesday evening a paper on the above subject was read before the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, by Mr. Arthur Macalister, C.M.G. The Duke of Manchester, K.P., was in the chair. The paper commenced by a brief outline of the rise and progress of Queensland from its erection into a colony in 1859, before which year it formed an outlying portion of New South Wales. Mr. Macalister traced on a large map of the new colony its boundary lines, which enclose an area of 420,492,800 acres. Its population at this epoch was but 24,000, but even then it owned 3,000,000 sheep and 400,000 head of cattle. In 1868 there were 968,279 head of cattle and 8,921,784 sheep, but in 1876, cattle being deemed to pay better, there were 1,985,807 head and only 7,241,810 sheep. The population in March last was 188,000, and must now be 200,000. In 1875 the total exports connected with pastoral industry were £1,551,202, and the total exports of gold and other metals, £1,847,575. The state of education, development of railways and telegraphs, and the finance of Queensland were also reviewed, and its wonderful growth shown. Coming now to the late Chinese invasion, the reader of the paper said the notion which had got abroad that Queensland wished to exclude the Chinese from the colony altogether was a mistake. The question was, their introduction in large numbers to the Queensland gold-fields. In other words, they had to consider whether from what we know of the habits of the Chinamen settling in the gold-fields these people are a desirable addition to the population of any Australian colony. He proposed to show that on both moral and social grounds they were not. He did not object to the presence of a few, but to their swarming, and to their swarming at the gold-fields. They had for years been found on all the Queensland gold-fields, but he proposed to speak of the Palmer River diggings only, the position of which on the coast about eight hundred miles north of Brisbane, the capital, he pointed out on the map. These diggings had hitherto been alluvial, and had yielded two millions sterling since their discovery. He spoke of the fascination of gold-digging, and reminded the audience that the European gold-digger had been a most important factor in Australian civilisation. But the Chinese immigrant was its bane, and while the whole European population of the Cook and Palmer districts did not number more than five thousand all told, they had been swamped within the last eighteen months with a deluge of thirty thousand Chinese. The lecturer went on to say:—

Recent agitation in the Colony, which found an unfavourable echo in the press of this country, will have made you acquainted with the measures which have been taken to regulate and control this Chinese emigration. Until a very recent period no public question has ever been raised in connection with the Chinese. Their habits were known and detested, but they had nowhere congregated in such numbers as to render their presence dangerous or unbearable. They were so isolated that their proclivities were kept under. They never were really in competition with the English labourer, and never could compete with him, for the highest paid labour, and that requiring most muscle and aptitude, was quite beyond his reach. You seldom saw a Chinaman splitting rails, and they have made no show in any of the skilled handicrafts. They were not even much sought after by those desirous of having cheap labour, employers finding the European emigrant equally cheap in the end. But there are always a number of Chinese speculators living in China ready to develop a "trade" with their countrymen when a chance offers, and the proximity of Cooktown to the Chinese ports, the accidental facilities afforded by a line of steamers seeking trade, were too much for their cupidity. To what class of their own countrymen these Chinese immigrants belong—whether released convicts or the sweepings of the streets—I am not sufficiently aware, but having travelled with some of them, I must say that a more wretched-looking set of human beings I have never seen.

Had the Chinese come into the colony in the ordinary course of immigration, and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of colonisation, nothing would probably have been heard of them—no complaint would have been made by the colonists, nor would any legislative action have been invoked. The ordinary checks brought about by supply and demand would have rendered things self-adjusting. But they neither come in the same spontaneous and voluntary course as the English emigrant, nor have they followed pursuits in which they can be controlled. It has been recognised as the undoubted right of all countries, and has been the practice of the United States, the country of all others most interested, to seek protection against passengers being landed whose condition was such as was likely to make them become a burden on the public. Such precaution would, amongst Anglo-Saxons, be required only against individual cases. How much more necessary, then, that some precaution be taken against a whole army of immigrants who arrive under circumstances in which they are almost certain to become a burden, and otherwise subvert the ordinary conditions of life? The Chinese who come to Queensland are recruited from those

ports in which the most objectionable of the Chinese reside. They come under arrangements with contractors or "bosses," which contracts are imperfectly understood, probably even by the immigrants themselves, and to a strange country and uncertain occupation. They take it for granted they can live where Englishmen can; and this is perhaps the strongest incentive for the venture. They have studied the genius of English Colonisation sufficiently to know that safeguards are provided against disaster, and that if the employers fail they have the resources of the country. There is no guarantee given either to the Government of China or that of the Colony that the people are brought under correct representations, nor is there any assurance that these contractors will make good the representations made. I have always observed that in the colonisation of a good portion of Australia the gold-digger has been the "pioneer," and towns have risen up and prospered after he had gone. Nowhere has the Chinaman settled in any considerable number that he has not created a blot on our institutions. Even in the cities, amid the amenities of city life, the "Chinese quarter" is viewed with loathing. Nowhere has he blended with the Anglo-Saxon. The interval between them is so great that it can never be passed. The progressive ideas of Western civilisation do not harmonise with one dwarfed by age. They are not Colonists in our acceptance of the term. They come alone, and do not bring their wives or families with them. Mr. Huc asserts of them that "they are aceptical and indifferent to everything that concerns the moral side of man," and this estimate of them has double force when applied in the exceptional conditions under which they live in Queensland. They regard a good coffin as of more importance than a correct life; and certainly what we hear of their habits, though unfit for discussion, is sufficient to deter any government from forcing them on a people unwilling to receive them. They do not speak or understand our language, have no desire for progress, and have no conception of representative or free institutions. They come to Queensland for none of the ordinary mechanical pursuits of life; their object is simple enough—to take possession of the gold-fields, to extract from the earth its auriferous deposits, and to this extent to impoverish the country, and having done this, to return to China to spend their days. They invest no capital in our undertakings, and undertake no industries of a permanent character. After they have gone there is no trace of their existence, not even a tombstone to perpetuate their memory. Their very ashes they make an effort to have transported to the "Flowery Land."

A discussion followed, headed by Mr. Tidman, of Messrs. Mactaggart, Tidman and Co., who testified to the great utility of the Chinese in the Straits, Java, &c. He pointed out that it was unreasonable to expect that the people of Australia could find out the good qualities of them when they received them with such determined opposition. Chinese have their bad habits as well as Australians and others; but their industry and order had in Australia even, and especially in California, been productive of the greatest benefits amongst a population given to idle and dissolute habits. Sir Francis Murphy, of Melbourne, Mr. W. Westgarth and Mr. Woods also testified to the great utility of the Chinese in developing the vast uncultivated tracks of Queensland, and Messrs. J. F. Kelsey, Dennistoun, F. P. Labilliere, W. F. Hale, H. B. Strangways, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, W. Hemmott, and the Rev. B. Belchar also addressed the meeting.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered on the 11th inst. by Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, at the Chelsea Vestry Hall, before the members of the Trades' Guild of Learning. The lecturer was briefly introduced to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., and opened his remarks by the expression of the opinion that if this country persisted in opening up China it must be willing to give it reciprocal advantages. The only chance of inducing the Chinese to remain in their own country was to reverse the policy that had hitherto been so fanatically pursued. He then proceeded to glance at the causes of Chinese emigration, enumerating as the principal, over-population, child murder, and desolating famines, such as those to which India had been subject; and reviewed the evils resulting from the importation of Chinese coolies to Peru and Cuba, describing the cruelties perpetrated upon them by their Spanish employers. As a remedy for this state of things, the lecturer suggested that these nations, having treaty relations with Spain, should join in a remonstrance with the Spanish Government on the subject. Turning to America, Mr. Chesson said that it was a relief to look at that side of the picture, for though in California the Chinese were practically a proscribed race, at all events they were not enticed there by false pretences, and sold to the highest bidder in the town. He described them as an industrious and thrifty race, no American master being able to complain of their unwillingness to give a fair day's labour for a fair day's pay. With respect to the advance of the Chinese in the British Colonies, the lecturer expressed an adverse opinion to the restrictions that had been placed by Colonial Governments upon the introduction of Chinese labour. The conclusions he drew were that Chinese emigration was now merely in its infancy, and that in time it would so increase as to exercise a prodigious influence upon the fortunes of nations and the industrial forces of the world. He thought that in the interests of society the Chinese should be required to emigrate in a due proportion of the sexes. Speaking in reference to a possible influx of the Chinese into England, Mr. Chesson said he did not see why a Chinaman should not keep a shop in London or Manchester as well as an Englishman should carry on his business in Hong Kong. If such a phenomenon should take place, he earnestly hoped that it would not unsettle the nerves of Englishmen. In conclusion, he said that he wished to impress upon the minds of all present the sentiment that every nation including the Chinese, had the same right of expansion and development as ourselves. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman closed the proceedings.

An urgent request has been forwarded to the President from San Francisco that he will take measures for the protection of the Chinese residents in that city. It is generally believed that there will be

serious trouble unless the mob shall be confronted with sufficient power on the part of the Government to crush it. It is known that the Chinese are well armed, and when attacked will strike back. The respectable classes of whites are in sympathy with the Mongolians. The President has given the most ample assurance that he will take all necessary action in the premises. The United States Marshal and the District Attorney at San Francisco are supposed to have received instructions to place themselves in co-operation with troops at Mare Island.

Governor Irwin, of California, in his message to the Legislature, declares that the presence of Chinese has initiated an irrepressible conflict; that if unlimited immigration be conceded to the Chinese their civilisation may override that of American citizens provided they are protected under treaty provisions; and then the imminent danger is that the conflict may become so sharp that the Government may be unable to secure to the Chinese that protection to which the treaty and humanity entitle them; that the plain duty of the United States Government is to secure the abrogation of the treaty provisions permitting unrestricted Chinese immigration, and the California Legislature should petition Congress and the President to that end.

TRIAL OF THE JAPANESE CORVETTE "KON-GO."

The Japanese armour-clad composite corvette *Kon-go*, built and engineered by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited) Hull, was taken out of dock on the 6th inst. for her official trial trip. The Vice-Chairman and some of the officers of the company, with Mr. Reed, C.B. and Mr. Kinso and Mr. Stuart Lane, secretaries of the Japanese Legation, and several other gentlemen, joined the vessel in Grimsby Roads as the anchor was being weighed, and she then proceeded to Withernsea, where, after running unofficially two runs over the measured mile course, and attaining a mean speed of 13.3 knots, the official trials were commenced. The result of these for six consecutive runs was an average of 13.728 knots, thus exceeding the stipulated speed of 13 knots. The *Kon-go* has been constructed upon the model of what is known as the "Gem" class of corvette in the English navy, but with some alterations which have been suggested by Mr. Reed. In order to improve the defensive powers of the *Kon-go* a belt of 4 in. armour-plate has been worked between the two wooden skins of the ship in the wake of the engines and boilers, and behind this armour-plate, and extending from it both to the bow and to the stern, a broader strake of thin iron-plating was also worked and riveted to the iron frames of the ship, thus adding greatly, both structurally and defensively, to the strength. In providing for these improvements Mr. Reed has made the Japanese vessels somewhat larger—about one foot broader and ten feet longer than the English corvettes, and has given her a displacement of about 2,200 tons, as against the 1,860 tons of the English vessels. The draught of water is the same as theirs—viz., 17½ ft. The *Kon-go* is armed with six 15-centimetre guns, manufactured by Krupp, of Essen, together with three 17-centimetre guns of similar manufacture as chasers, of which two are bow chasers firing in a line with the keel, and training thence till they bear abeam, and one at the stern capable of training from right astern to 35 deg. forward of the beam.

The trial was followed by a luncheon, at which Mr. Bingham, chairman of Earle's Shipbuilding Company, presided. Among the company present were:—Suzuki Kinso Sama and Mr. Stuart Lane, secretaries of the Japanese Legation; Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., the designer of the vessel; General Rodger, of the United States of America; and Messrs. Sasso, Yamagata, Yokoi, and Sone. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Mikado of Japan," given by the Chairman, had been drunk, Mr. Bingham proposed "Success to the *Kon-go*, coupling with it the healths of Mr. Kinso and Mr. Stuart Lane," and spoke of the pleasure it must have given those gentlemen, as well as himself and all concerned to witness the very splendid results of the trials which had just been made. Suzuki Sama, the Japanese Secretary of Legation, responded to the toast in English. He said he regretted the absence of his Excellency Wooyeno, who had been at the last moment detained in London by a circumstance which he was sure those present would be glad to be informed of, viz., the addition by Madame Wooyeno of another Japanese to the subjects of the Mikado. He would not, however, fail to report to the Minister, by telegraph, the results of the trial, which, so far as they had been as yet ascertained, appeared to be entirely satisfactory, and he joined with the chairman in drinking success to the *Kon-go* with hearty congratulations to Mr. Reed, Earle's Shipbuilding Company, and all those who had assisted in her construction. Mr. Stuart Lane, English Secretary of Legation, also responded to the toast with a few words, and on behalf of the Japanese Legation proposed the toast of "Prosperity to Earle's Shipbuilding Company." Mr. Bingham responded and proposed the health of Mr. Reed and the Staff. Mr. Reed, in response, spoke in terms of strong approval of the construction both of the ship and engines, which, he said, reflected the utmost credit upon Earle's Company, who had spared neither pains nor expense in making them in every way worthy of the Government who had intrusted them with the responsibility of building them. He also congratulated the representatives of the Legation upon the remarkable ability which had been displayed by four young Japanese students whom he had placed upon his staff to watch the progress of the vessel and engines, and thus to instruct themselves in the practice of their profession. He said these students had at the same time made very remarkable progress in the mathematical studies which the shipbuilder and the engineer have to master, and added that he was quite sure one or two, if not more, of them, if examined at the Cambridge University, would, as another Japanese student had done, attain the highest honours. The remaining toasts proposed were "the Visitors" and "the Ladies," the last toast being responded to by Messrs. Sasso, Yamagata, Yokoi, and Sone.

The sister ship to the *Kon-go*, the *Hi-yei*, is being completed at Pembroke, and will be tried under steam about the end of the present month. She is in all respects a precise counterpart of the *Kon-go*. A

third ship is being built entirely of iron, and is, properly speaking, not a corvette, but a frigate, although she is of very moderate dimensions and proportions, her length being 220ft., her breadth 48ft., her mean draught of water 13ft., her displacement in tons 3,718, and her indicated horse power 3,500. A speed of thirteen knots has been promised for this ship. She will be armed with Krupp guns, four on the main deck being each of 15½ tons weight, and two on the upper deck being of 5½ tons each. The corvettes are single screw vessels, but the ironclad (which is named the *Poan*) is a twin screw ship. She is being built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers on the Thames, and Messrs. Penn have fitted the engines. Her steam trials will be held in the course of the present month. By the desire of the Japanese Government, Mr. Reed has undertaken to deliver these three ships at Yokohama, and consequently the whole arrangements for their manning, victualling, and transport devolve upon him. He hopes to be able to despatch them in company.

Literature, Science, &c.

Catalogue of Chinese Printed Books, Manuscripts and Drawings in the Library of the British Museum. By R. K. DOUGLAS. Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum. London: Longman and Co.

Half a century ago our great national library held a very subordinate rank among the nations of Europe, in the item of Chinese literature; and such as there was, it was almost inaccessible to the few who might desire to explore it—for want of a special catalogue. Any adventurer who was hardy enough to ask for a Chinese book was expected to make application for a catalogue in the department of printed books—embracing Chinese and other Oriental works. Thanks to the energy of the present librarian, and the enlightened decision of the trustees, the Chinese library of the British Museum has now expanded its dimensions in such wise as to rival the collections at Paris and St. Petersburg. Mr. Douglas thus summarises the history of the gradual growth of this section:—

The nucleus of the Library, apart from a few volumes contained in the Sloane, Harleian, Old Royal and Lansdowne bequests, was formed by a collection bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Fowler Hull, of Sigaur, in the East Indies, in 1825. In 1843 Her Majesty presented a number of works which had been taken during the war in China of 1842, and in 1847 the collection of Chinese books belonging to Mr. Morrison the younger, amounting to 11,500 volumes, was purchased by the Government and presented to the Museum. Since that time, partly by purchase and partly by presentation, the library has reached its present very considerable dimensions, amounting in all to upwards of 20,000 Chinese volumes.

We are glad to learn that the accretions continue from year to year, and although there are still considerable lacunae, we may hope to see these filled up, so that at no distant date the British Museum will present attractions to the Chinese scholar rarely to be met with even in China itself.

Such scholars will feel deeply indebted to Mr. Douglas for his elaborate and carefully executed catalogue. The first portion, pp. 1-271, gives the list of the printed books under the respective names of the authors, and where these are not known, the titles of the books are given—the whole alphabetically arranged. This is followed by an index of the titles of these works, also alphabetically arranged, pp. 273-324. Next comes a list of works recently added to the collection—pp. 325-328. In this part, the titles are also alphabetically arranged. Following this is a list of manuscripts under the names of the respective authors alphabetically arranged—pp. 329-341. After this is an index of the titles of these manuscripts, arranged according to the alphabet—pp. 342-344. Lastly, are the names of a few recently-acquired manuscripts—p. 344. We have implied that Mr. Douglas has done his work carefully, but that does not fully express it—he has done it wisely; and it is no insignificant work for a single hand to have produced the 344 large quarto pages of which this volume consists. We cannot say that the arrangement of the first part commends itself altogether to our judgment, for while there are a few names which stand prominent among the mass of Chinese literati, such as Sze-ma Iseu, Ma Twan-lin, and some others, yet for the greater part the titles of books are far better known to European students than the names of the authors. But we do not blame our author for this, as he had no option, it being imperative on him to follow the rule laid down for all the catalogues of the institution. We say, therefore, that he has wisely given the titles alphabetically in the form of an index, which will in a great measure obviate the inconvenience complained of. This is perhaps all that ought to be looked for in a catalogue; and as such we thankfully accept it. Still for such a literature as the Chinese, we think some little relaxing of official rigidity might be permitted with advantage. As the library continues to grow, a new catalogue will probably be called for in a few years, when we would suggest the value of an appendix or supplement, giving all the works in a classified list, divided into sections according to subjects, as Classics, History, Geography, Travels, Astronomy, Ethics, &c. This would show what are really available, and enable anyone to select his work on any given subject.

While congratulating the Museum on the increase which has thus taken place, we cannot help noticing that there are many

works not to be found on the shelves, and may instance such as the *Urh shih urk shu*, "Twenty-two Histories;" the *Urh shih sze she*, "Twenty-four Histories;" the *Chih foo yuen kwei*, "National Archives," published in the Sung dynasty, and other voluminous compilations. We miss also some important *Tsing shoo*, or "Collections of Reprints." We find there the three great Cyclopædical works *Tung che*, *Tung teen*, and Ma Twan-lin's *Wan heen tung kwan*, known technically as the *San tung* or "Three Treasuries." The Ming dynasty supplement to Ma's *Tung* is also there; but we should like to see the compound trio completed by not merely the supplements to all the three, but also the additional supplements published during the present dynasty. The nine thus complete are rarely to be met with, but it would be worthy of such an institution to make a special effort to procure them, as they would form a library of no mean significance in themselves. We might name also the *Ta yuen yih tung che*, or "Geography of the Yuen Dynasty," and other works which it would be desirable to procure; and we doubt not all these will in due time find a location in Montague House.

In looking over the pages of the catalogue, we are struck with the scrupulous conscientiousness of the author in recording so many imperfect duplicates. In the case of rare books or rare editions this may be well; but it seems to us superfluous in the case of books and pamphlets that are procurable at little cost of money or trouble. We would suggest the desirability of omitting these from any future printed edition, and relegating them to a private catalogue to be kept by the librarian, if the volumes are not otherwise disposed of.

Among other additions, we should like to see a fuller representation of the productions of the old Jesuit Fathers; and indeed we may say the same of the religious literature generally, both Christian and non-Christian.

The objects of chief importance among the MSS. are the maps and charts; and there are many things that we would willingly see discarded. We find a few rarities, however, among which we may name the famous "Harmony of the Gospels," of unknown origin, which formed the basis of Morrison's study of the Chinese language. There is also a MS. copy of Varo's *Vocabulario de la lengua Mandarina con el estilo y vocablos con que se habla sine legancia*. This we imagine must be the copy made by the distinguished sinologue Abel Remusat. Only four or five printed copies of the work are known to be in existence. It is the earliest Chinese grammar in any European language, and the substance of it has been incorporated in several subsequent grammars.

In conclusion, we have great pleasure in stating that European students of the Chinese language will be deeply indebted to Mr. Douglas for the excellent catalogue by which he has made known to the public the treasures in his custody.

The *Geographical Magazine* for this month contains the concluding portion of Mr. Morrison's interesting paper on Formosa. With regard to the prospects of the island he says:—"If Formosa is not an El Dorado, it is an island whose future promises to be a bright one. Richly endowed by nature, it is greatly favoured by its insular position. The Chinese, always averse to change, are anxious that Formosa should form an experimental province, and are prepared to remove restrictions there, which for the present they seem inclined to continue on the mainland. Sufficiently supplied as it is with labour at a reasonable rate, and inhabited by a healthy and industrious people, it presents a splendid field for commercial enterprise. The question has often been asked—Should such an island be left in the hands of such a Government as the Chinese? To argue for a moment that the Chinese Government is in any respect superior, say to the British, would be ridiculous, but to suggest that therefore the Chinese should be deprived of part of their possessions is highly improper. Their sovereignty over the island is better established than ours was in New Zealand a very short time ago. They are employing their military in making roads through the savage districts, the most effectual way of eventually subduing them, and they seem anxious to develop the resources of the country. In more than one European newspaper there have been suggestions as to annexation, but any attempt at such a thing would, in my opinion, be nothing short of robbery."

The *Friend of China* for December is chiefly filled with the memorial to Lord Derby in favour of ratifying the Chefoo Convention. It states that the essence of this memorial is against compelling the Chinese Government to tolerate the opium trade.

Religion in China. By JOSEPH EDKINS, D.D. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill.—A new edition of this well-known work, which was published in 1859, has been issued. Four chapters are added to it, containing a description of Imperial worship, and of a journey to Woo-Tai-shan, a celebrated seat of Buddhist worship.

Macmillan's Magazine contains a very valuable article by Dr. Hack Tuke on "Modern Life and Insanity." He traces the various causes which conduce to mental disease, and strongly condemns the system of mere cramming for examinations, so much in force.

Mazie's Joy, by LIZZIE JOYCE TOMLINSON; and *The Bella and her crew*, by HARRIET S. HILL. London: E. Marlborough and

Co., Old Bailey.—The first-named book is a well-told simple child's story, with little plot beyond the ordinary cares of life in it; but full of good sentiment and Christian morality. It is eminently healthy in tone, and well suited for young readers. The "Bella" is a story of the sea, full of startling incident, and very well told.

The Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*—always so welcome in the Far East as a pleasing reminder of "the old country"—comes fully up to its well known standard of merit. The pictures are all excellent, and some of them, as, for instance, "The Haunted Tower," are works of art of a high order. The "Little Lovers," by Kate Greenaway, is one of the most pleasing and characteristic designs we have for a long time seen.

Street Life in London, by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., for this month (published by Sampson Low), has for its subjects "Italian Street Musicians," the "Street Locksmith," and the "Seller of Shell Fish"—all very characteristic illustrations.

Monetary and Commercial.

The brokers to the New Chinese Loan announce that the subscription list was closed on the 15th inst., and add that telegraphic advices "have been received by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation from China, that subscriptions amounting to over half a million 'sterling' have been already received from local insurance offices, native Chinese bankers, and others." The subscriptions here have also exceeded the amount to be allotted.

The Oriental Bank Corporation give notice that the coupons due Jan. 1 on the bonds of the Imperial Government of Japan 7 per Cent. Loan of 1873 will be paid by them on and after that date.

The following is the Report to be presented at the half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Company, on the 18th inst.:-

"The Directors are glad to be able to inform the shareholders that a fair profit has been realised from the Ceylon branch of the Company's business this year, but as the result of the operations in Mauritius for the year cannot yet be known, they have considered it prudent to abstain from proposing payment of an interim dividend. Three of the estates in Ceylon have been sold since the date of the last report (Keenakella, Belgodde, and Stanmore Hill). On the first a considerable profit was realised; the two latter were unprofitable estates, that rarely paid their expenses; they were acquired by foreclosure, and were sold for more than they were valued at in March, 1877. The value of property in Ceylon is fully maintained. In Mauritius one small estate (Auchendrayne) has been sold, but the purchase is not yet completed. The whole of the Albion Dock Shares held by the Company have been disposed of without loss. By the amount realised by the sale of Keenakella Estate and the Albion Dock Shares, and from other sources, the total liabilities of the Company have been reduced since September, 1876, by upwards of £400,000."

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, free of income-tax, on the 14th prox., in respect of profits for the quarter ended Sept. 30; also that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares, less income-tax for the quarter ended Dec. 30, 1877, will be paid on the same date.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company notify that the directors have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on the 15th proximo.

The Tea market has continued throughout the week in the same strong position as advised in recent issues; but even yet the home trade fail fully to realise the novelty of a firm market after the depression so long existing. Importers have withdrawn the bulk of their Teas, and business has in consequence been unusually small, even for this period of the year. In response to orders sent out to Shanghai and Foochow, on the improvement becoming manifest here, to replace Teas sold previous to the advance, telegrams have been received that no more Tea is expected from the interior this season, and it is quite evident that the shipment of Blacks is virtually finished for the current season. On the other hand, there are large supplies of Green Teas, estimated at 150,000 half-chests, or 8,000,000 lbs., at Shanghai; but, seeing that Green Teas are being so completely ousted by Indian leaf, and the long period of unproductive returns to importers, it is not likely that any considerable portion will find its way to this market. Indian Teas, to the extraordinary low value of which we called attention last week, have somewhat rallied, in sympathy with those of China growth. The market, on the whole, is certainly more satisfactory than it has been for some time past, but still rates are very low as compared with purchasing prices, especially for teas from 11d. to 1s. 4d.

There has been no material alteration in the Silk market during the past week. Prices continue at about the same range as last advised, but business has been extremely restricted, owing to the disturbed and doubtful state of political affairs in France.

In the Produce Markets no increased tone of activity has been shown, and with a few exceptions the tendency of quotations is lower. Plantation Ceylon Coffee has realised

higher prices, but the advance is not quite maintained at the close. Sugar has been dull at a further fall in value. Rice is unaltered, the market being extremely quiet. Pepper exhibits a slight decline. At the public sales of Isinglass Penang and Saigon sold steadily for tongue and leaf but cheaper for cake. Gambier and Sago are dull and lower. Tin has been quiet but steady; Straits is quoted £87, Banca £71 per ton.

At a meeting held on the 10th inst., the leading buyers of gambier have passed resolutions supporting the action taken by the Singapore merchants with a view to preventing the adulteration of that article.

The suspension is announced of Mr. F. Gütschow, of Hamburg, Yokohama, and Hiogo, with liabilities understood to be heavy, a portion of which falls on Manchester and Bradford, the latter town being most affected.

Mr. Joseph Hillman, now secretary of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed underwriter to the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Khadive*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board £227,999 in specie, including for Penang, in Mexican dollars, £81,020; for Singapore, in gold, £7,000; and for Hong Kong, in bar silver and Mexican dollars, £31,978.

Business in Bar Silver continued at prices varying from 54½d. to 54d. per oz. until the result of the tenders for the Council Drafts becoming known, the market became quite disorganised. At the close rates are somewhat steadier, and 53½d. per oz. is the nearest quotation. Of Mexican dollars a few small parcels to hand, via New York, have been placed at 52½d. per oz.—a slight improvement in price; they have been sent with previous arrivals to China and the Straits. The arrivals during the week comprise—£58,000 from the Pacific, which was sold at 54½d., £44,916 from New York, and about £315,000 from Germany, but the Government is not selling at the prevailing low rates.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our Export trade with China and the Far East:-

COTTON YARN.				
To	For the Month ended 30th Nov.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 1,168,000	1,263,900	529,700	
Japan...	" 1,285,400	1,511,500	2,008,400	
Straits Settlements ...	" 159,500	198,500	267,200	
Ceylon ..	" 2,500	36,000	2,000	
	For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.			
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 13,465,500	11,179,000	17,422,100	
Japan	" 13,707,900	15,240,800	12,797,900	
Straits Settlements ...	" 1,872,000	1,638,900	2,472,100	
Ceylon ...	" 113,400	189,400	136,600	

COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
To		For the Month ended 30th Nov.		
		1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	26,380,000	37,441,000	16,857,300
Japan	...	3,024,800	4,709,700	3,255,600
Philippine Islands	...	4,092,500	3,828,700	2,905,300
Java	...	2,344,000	5,629,100	4,527,800
Straits Settlements	...	5,518,600	6,457,200	10,804,400
Ceylon	...	3,675,300	3,545,000	1,782,500
For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.				
China and Hong Kong	yds.	366,583,300	406,098,500	349,404,800
Japan	...	37,556,400	41,310,600	25,671,900
Philippine Islands	...	30,996,100	29,744,600	49,169,800
Java	...	61,736,900	66,905,300	77,544,100
Straits Settlements	...	75,703,800	89,434,600	105,099,700
Ceylon	...	30,842,200	32,083,600	27,217,400

WOOLSTED STUFFS.					
To		For the Month ended 30th Nov.			
		1875.	1876.		1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	982,700	...	1,359,100	1,093,900
Japan...	"	645,000	...	508,900	453,000
For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.					
China and Hong Kong	yds.	14,034,700	...	10,799,600	16,245,900
Japan	"	8,664,200	...	3,492,600	4,033,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.					
To		For the Month ended 30th Nov. *			
		1875.	1876.	1877.	
China and Hong Kong	yds.	152,000	207,500	250,400	
Japan	"	3,500	76,000	125,200	
For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.					
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,633,500	2,359,500	2,143,700	
Japan	"	232,800	238,400	806,800	
LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.					
For the month	tons	652	1809	1,402	
For the eleven months	"	8,742	9,464	14,328	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a still further advance in the price of common to good common Congous, considerable purchases having been made of these grades both for export and home trade, with a few speculative purchases also. There has not been much activity in the demand for the better grades, but for the sales effected rather higher prices have been paid. India teas, owing to diminished supplies offered at auction, have shown more steadiness, but prices are unchanged. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds:

CASUALTIES.

SUNDERLAND.—Dec. 7, the Elizabeth Childs, Hamburg to Hong Kong, which put in here Nov. 16, leaky, had to discharge part of cargo; she has now received necessary repairs, commenced to re-load, and will proceed in six or seven days.

DEAL.—Dec. 9, the Ocean, Amsterdam to Batavia, has anchored in the Downs, having collided with a Norwegian ship early this morning, at the back of the Goodwins; damage not serious, and will probably be made good while at anchor.

PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 10, the Otto, Hamburg to Hong Kong, has put in here with loss of bulwarks and stanchions through a collision at Texel.

PORT SAID.—Dec. 10, the Good Hope (str.), Sunderland for Jeddah and Singapore, is reported ashore at Ushraff, and cannot be got off without assistance; has jettisoned coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTSMOUTH.—Dec. 8, sailed, Fiery Cross, London for Shanghai.

PORTLAND.—Dec. 10, arrived off, Amaranthe, Singapore for London.

GIBRALTAR.—Dec. 8, passed, Nestor (s.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed Nov. 7, Cheviot; 10, Elmira, both for Guam.

LOADING.

AT LONDON.—**STEAMERS VIA SUZ CANAL.**—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glamis Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Perim. For Batavia: Woodburn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Windhover, J. R. Worcester, Forward Ho. For Yokohama, &c.: Couluskyle. For Batavia, &c.: Susanna Johanna, Virgen del Carmen. For Singapore: Glengarry, Wemyss Castle. For Penang: Myatery.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (s.), Antenor (s.), Anchises (s.). For Singapore, &c.: Bertie, G. B. S., Pacific. For Batavia, &c.: Clan Macleod. For Manila, &c., Coquette (s.).

AT GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Hylton Castle.

AT GREENOCK.—For Singapore, &c.: Newchwang (s.).

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or

meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

PER SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £20. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £24.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 24s. To Penang: 24s. To Colombo: 21s. To Galle: 23s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 25s. To Macassar: 25s. To Padang: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

China Sea.—*Yantze River—Shanghai District.*—Notice is hereby given that a red and black vertically striped Buoy, 6 feet in diameter and surmounted by a black spherical cage, has been moored in 17 feet at low water spring tides, to the north-westward of Bush Island, with the "Clump" of Trees bearing S. 26° W. High Single Tree bearing S. 13° W. Vessels should not pass between this Buoy and the north-west end of Bush Island. Also that the 6 feet in diameter fairway North Channel Buoy off Drinkwater Point, has been replaced by a 10 feet red and black horizontally striped fairway Buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage and moored in 4 fathoms at low water spring tides, with Shawshean Lighthouse bearing N. 84° E., and distant about 14 miles.

Sunda Strait—Sumatra.—The Netherlands Government has given notice of the intended establishment of a light on Flat Point (Paman-tyass), north-west entrance point of Sunda Strait:—The light will be a flashing light of the first order, showing three flashes in quick succession every half minute, followed by a short eclipse. Also, of the establishment, probably on Sept. 20, 1877, of a fixed red harbour light at Sangsit (Pabejan), Baly Island.

Celebes Island—East Coast.—It is proposed to establish a harbour light at Gorontalo, Celebes Island. The light will be a fixed red light, shown from an iron post 26 feet high. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

Timor Island—West Coast.—The intended harbour light at Keopang, Timor Island, will be a fixed red light, shown from an iron post 39 feet high. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

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Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor
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and Sarawak	...	
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 Reserved fund... 800,000
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The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 4th Nov.

* Passengers enroute of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR
INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS OF THE LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the office, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKS, BOWMAN and Co., Agents.

ROBERTSON and CO'S
INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES
of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai	John R. Worcester	Al 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai	Forward Ho!	Al 17 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hio	Flying Spur	Al 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM
PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undersigned powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, YAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse power.	Date of Filling.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	260	Dec. 22
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Jan.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Jan.
Glencairn	100 A1	2,800	630	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
State of Louisiana	100 A1	1,963	240	To follow
State of Alabama	100 A1	2,513	330	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hio.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGUGGON Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.
The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	*A1	697	With des.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Hecle	3/4 L	887	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Clipper ship	A1	—	Jan. 15	London
Hongkong and Shanghai	Hertfordshire	*A1	856	Sailed.	Liverpool
Portland, Or. and Honolulu	Clipper ship	A1	—	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. B&R and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co.; 28, Brunswick-street, in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF
STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for Java, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GLAMIS CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,310 tons register, 350-h.p. nominal, J. GREIG, commander; now landing in the South-West India Dock. Last shipping day 21st December. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SWINER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenagarry	566 Wright, Bros. & Co.	Dec. 20
Glenis Castle, s.s.	3,340 Thos. Skinner & Co.	Dec. 23
Glenroy, s.s.	2,111 Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 22

LIVERPOOL.
Ajax, s.s. ... Alfred Holt ... Dec. 17
Antenor, s.s. ... Alfred Holt ... Dec. 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.
The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, & Hio	Prinz Friedrich Carl, s.s.	100 A1	1131	Jan. 5
Do. do.	Oxfordshire, s.s.	100 A1	1228	To follow
Do. do.	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	1269	To follow

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

With quick despatch.
FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER.
At 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.
For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOERABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all intermediate ports:—

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Jan. 8.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Feb. 1.
Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.
For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKIN and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KILLER, WALLIS, and FOSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 78, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

With quick despatch.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, the well-known China clipper, LAUREL, 14 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 638 tons register, W. H. Johnson, commander; West India Docks. This fine vessel is confidently recommended to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILKES and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.
Office, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN OF 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS DUE 1st January, 1878, on the BONDS of the above LOAN, will be PAID, on and after the 1st prox., at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Dec. 15, 1877.

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